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Hunkel's Seeds

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U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE



G. H. HUNKEL CO.,
SEEDSMEN

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

E. P. HUNKEL, PRES.
H. V. HUNKEL, VICE-PRES.
G. H. HUNKEL, SEC. & TREAS.

G. H. HUNKEL CO. SEEDSMEN

SUCCESSORS TO
WERNICH SEED CO., Est. 1879.
HUNKEL'S SEED STORE, Est. 1904.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Growers, Importers and Dealers

To Our Many Friends and Customers:

Again we have the pleasure of greeting you through the medium of our annual catalog, and come to you with sincere thanks for your liberal patronage during the year just passed. Our business has shown a great increase; this we believe has been accomplished by the strict adherence to the rule laid down by us at the foundation of our business—Good Seeds, Good Service, and Square Dealing.

It may be needless for us to tell our many permanent customers of the quality of our seeds, but to those who may receive this catalog, and have never used our seeds, we ask a trial order, and we are sure that when you have once given us your patronage you will become a permanent customer, and on the record of our past, we confidently solicit your orders, assuring you that it will be a pleasure to serve you.

With the wish that your measure of prosperity and happiness may be large and full to the overflowing throughout the New Year, we beg to remain,

Most cordially yours,
G. H. HUNKEL CO.

JANUARY FIRST.

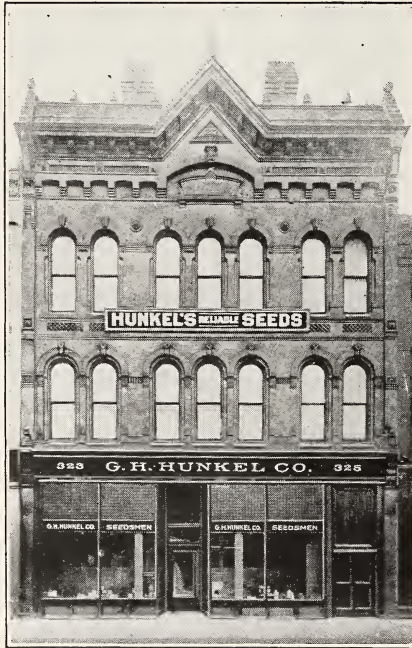
INFORMATION FOR PURCHASERS—READ CAREFULLY

We Pay Postage on all seeds quoted by the packet, ounce, quarter pound and pound (unless otherwise noted), and upon all goods quoted in this Catalog as postpaid. Larger quantities are sent at purchaser's expense, unless money is remitted to pay postage or express. **By Express or Freight** always means that purchaser pays all charges.

How to Pay—Money may be sent at our risk as follows: P. O. Money Order, Bank Draft, Express Money Order, or Registered Letter. Postage Stamps in small amounts are taken as cash.

Sign Your Name—Name and address should be written as plainly as possible and care exercised to have Post Office, County and State in full. If your express or freight office has a different name from your post office, give that also.

Prepaid Stations—Many small railroad stations are **Prepaid Stations**, and freight will not be accepted for such points unless charges are fully prepaid. If your station is a prepaid station, include enough money to cover freight charges and save delay.



In Case of Delay, Write Us—It sometimes happens that an order is lost in coming to us, or the goods in going to the customer. Therefore if any who order from us, do not hear from us within a reasonable time they should send a duplicate order, naming the date on which the former order was sent, the amount of money enclosed, and in what form. This will enable us to investigate the matter and fill the duplicate order quickly.

We Use Every Effort possible in the selection of our seeds and feel justified in saying that all our **Seeds are the Purest and Best** to be found, but at the same time there being so many things beyond the control of man that spoil the best seeds and cause poor crops, that it is impossible to guarantee seeds. Therefore, while we exercise great care to have all seeds pure and reliable, we sell no seeds with a warranty expressed or implied in any respect, and we are not in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the seeds on these terms they must be returned at once, and any money that has been paid for same will be refunded.

THE HOME OF HUNKEL'S SEEDS.

IT IS IMPORTANT THAT YOU READ ALL OF ABOVE.

G. H. HUNKEL CO. *Seedsman*

323-325 Chesnut Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin

United States Food Administration License No. G—44455

HUNKEL'S Vegetable Seeds

In the following pages, we have endeavored to list the cream of all varieties known, weeding out many that are still advertised by other seedsmen, but which we consider unworthy of cultivation. We take great pains each season to inform ourselves fully as to the real merits of any new or superior varieties offered, and our customers may rest assured, if any much-puffed variety is not listed in our catalog, that we have tested it and found it wanting. We list only such varieties as we know will prove profitable to our customers.

All of our Vegetable Seeds are true to name, and their germinating qualities having been effectually tested, they are confidently offered as being **THE VERY BEST THAT CAN BE PRODUCED.**

ARTICHOKE.

Large Green Globe—The best sort for general use. Buds large, nearly round; scales pale green, shading to violet at the base; very thick and fleshy. This is the Artichoke that the French relish so very highly.

ASPARAGUS—(Spargel).

One Ounce to 50 Feet of Drill.

Soak seeds about 24 hours before sowing. Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in good rich soil, in drills one foot apart, then cover with earth from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep. Cultivate frequently between rows, to keep the soil loose and weeds down. Transplant to permanent beds the second year. These beds are prepared by trenching to a depth of 2 feet and working in liberal quantities of manure. The beds should be 2 feet apart and 3 feet wide, and 3 rows only should be planted in each, and plants being placed about 15 inches apart in the rows. Spread out the roots carefully and cover with about 6 or 8 inches of soil. They succeed best in a sandy soil.



Artichoke.

Giant Argenteuil—The famous Parisian Asparagus. Grows to large size; vigorous and fairly free from rust. Color green; flavor superb. Our seed is select.



Brussels Sprouts.

Bonvallet's Giant—A remarkable asparagus. Entirely free from rust, very early and a great producer. Shoots are purplish-green, but blanch white when planted deep and grow to an immense size.

Conover's Colossal—A mammoth sort, frequently sending up 15 to 20 sprouts from 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, from a single plant. Color, deep green; quality good.

Columbian Mammoth White—This is a most distinct variety. The stalks are large, produced abundantly and early. They are pure white and remain so as long as fit for use, without earthing up or any other artificial blanching.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS—(Rosen-Kohl).

These are miniature Cabbages formed on the side of the stalk of the plant. Have long been considered a choice delicacy in Europe, but not very well known in this country. The delicate flavor is improved by a touch of frost. Culture same as for cabbage.

Amager Market—A new Danish Variety. The stalks are very large and the sprouts set very thickly, and develop uniformly. An excellent variety.



Asparagus, Columbian Mammoth.

NOTE.

Superior stocks are necessary to the prosperity of the Market Gardener. The inferior article may be more attractive at the beginning because it costs less, but the superior seed gives the more valuable product. You are bound to get the best vegetable seeds from us. We sell to market gardeners who must have only the best. The cheapest is never the best. The best is always the cheapest. Plant Hunkel's Reliable Seeds and insure success.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

BEANS —(Bohnen).—**DWARF OR BUSH**

Plant after danger of frost is past, in rich, mellow loam, or highly manured soil, finely pulverized. The Bush varieties yield best when planted 4 to 6 inches apart in two and one-half to three foot rows. Keep the ground moist, and cultivate thoroughly, being careful not to work among nor handle plants when wet or damp with rain or dew. The pole varieties should be planted in hills about four feet apart, dropping 5 or 6 seeds in each hill, to the depth of about 2 inches.

Beans are now sold by the pound instead of pint and quart. A pint of beans weighs 15 ounces and a quart 30 ounces, so it is to your advantage to buy by the pound. A bushel of beans weighs 60 pounds. One pound will sow fifty feet of row.

GREEN PODDED VARIETIES.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod—This bean combines in itself the chief merits of all other varieties, viz: Unusual hardness, extreme earliness, and wonderful productiveness, with pods of handsome appearance and finest quality. Pods are of a rich green color, very round and straight, six inches long, solidly meaty, tender, brittle as a pipe stem, of finest quality and entirely stringless, even when fully matured.

Improved Extra Early Red Valentine—A standard variety, extra early in maturing and bears pods which are round, long, slightly curved and of excellent quality. The seed we offer is selected especially for earliness and good quality. It is one of the most valuable sorts for private use or market.



Black Valentine.

Black Valentine—A very hardy and productive green podded sort with strong, vigorous vines. The pods are nearly round or slightly flattened, but very handsome, are much longer, straighter and less meaty than the Red Valentine. The plant is of a strong growth. A heavy cropper and an excellent variety for the market on account of its handsome appearance. The pods are medium dark color and about six inches long.

Extra Early Refugee—An extra early green podded sort, furnishing round, fleshy, light green pods which are slightly curved, of medium size, about five inches long and of fine quality. The vines make a compact and even growth, stand up well, and are quite productive.

Long Yellow Six Weeks—The plants are large, vigorous, erect and very productive. The pods are about six inches long, straight, flat and a handsome light green color. Very early maturing and a fine shipper.

Bountiful—An improved "Long Yellow Six Weeks," but it is earlier and of much better quality. The vines are vigorous and productive. The pods are very long, six to seven inches, straight, broad, flat, of handsome appearance and absolutely stringless; they are very tender and brittle. A most desirable early variety.

Longfellow—The pods are very attractive, long, straight and round. They are very fleshy, of dark green color, measure from 6 to 7 inches in length, and usually contain about 6 seeds. The quality is of the finest, very tender, brittle, and there are no strings except when pods are quite old. Very early and exceedingly prolific. One of the most profitable varieties for the gardener and excellent for the home garden.

Refugee or 1000 to 1—A standard very productive sort, highly esteemed for late planting for snaps and very extensively used for shipping, canning and pickling. The plants are very large, spreading, exceedingly hardy, with many smooth, light green leaves. The mature pods are about five and one-fourth inches long, cylindrical, slightly curved, medium green when in condition to use as snaps, but as they mature becoming light yellow often splashed with purple.

Improved Navy (Boston Pea Bean)—A sure cropper and more prolific than the common white bean and also of better quality. The plants are large and spreading, with small thin leaves and occasional runners, ripening their crop comparatively early. The pods are light green, straight and about four inches long and contain about six beans. Beans, small, oval, white, handsome and of superior quality for use as dry beans.

English or Broad Windsor—Also known as Horse Beans. Stock erect, strong and shrubby. The bean is large, broad and flat; it is best green shelled. A very popular table vegetable in Europe. Plant early in drills three feet apart and cover seed about two inches.



Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.

BEANS—(Bohnen).—**DWARF OR BUSH.****WAX OR BUTTER VARIETIES.**

Davis Wax—This is the most hardy and productive wax podded bean in cultivation. The pods are invariably long, white, straight and handsome. The vine is rustless, and very vigorous, bearing its beautiful pods near the center in clusters. When young, the pods are brittle, crisp and tender. The seed is kidney shaped, clear white, and far superior to the common white bean when baked or cooked. One of the best for shipping as snap beans, and of greatest value to the market gardener. The length, uniformly perfect shape, and fine color of the pods, and the clear white seed makes this one of the best for canners.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax—One of the earliest, hardiest and most productive of all the wax beans. A week earlier than the Golden Wax and a far better yielder. Almost entirely free from rust and disease. Vines are strong and hardy, bearing a large crop of long flat, nearly straight, very white and wax like, handsome pods. These are very brittle and entirely stringless, of a rich buttery flavor and always command a ready sale, making it one of the most profitable varieties for the market gardener.

Webber Wax—A high quality, flat podded, stringless variety of the season of Wardwell's Kidney Wax. Pods 6 to 6½ in. long, quite broad and uniformly curved, fleshy, stringless and brittle, with little fiber. Plant more vigorous and productive than Wardwell's. Color of pod is a decided bright yellow. Seed yellow, kidney shaped.

Improved Golden Wax—This is an improvement on the old Golden Wax and is the standard variety for general use. The pods grow long, nearly straight, broad, flat, and are clear yellow in color.

Michigan White Wax—A white seeded Golden Wax Bean of superior quality, attractive appearance and great productiveness. The plant grows larger than the Golden Wax and produces an abundant crop of large, meaty pods, which are of a bright golden-yellow color, exceedingly attractive and very uniform in color and shape.

Pencil Pod Black Wax—Plants of true bush form, fifteen inches high, extremely productive; attractive straight pods 6 to 7 inches long; light golden yellow in color, beautifully rounded, meaty and deeply saddle-backed; flesh brittle, solid and entirely stringless; fine and mild flavor.

Round Pod Kidney Wax (Brittle Wax)—An early variety of superb quality and a heavy producer. The pods are straight, about six inches long, very tender and entirely stringless. The plants are of vigorous growth and are completely loaded with the handsome pods. It is the best of the round pod varieties.

Currie's Rust-Proof Wax—A very productive and good all round bean. It is absolutely Rust-Proof. The pods are long, flat, are very tender and of the finest quality.

Valentine Wax—A selection from the Red Valentine which it closely

Davis Wax.

resembles in seed, habit of growth and pod, except that it is a little more dwarf and the pod is a beautiful wax color. Pod 4 inches long, round, curved, solid and meaty, very fine quality when young; one of the earliest to ripen.

Refugee Wax—Strong bush growth; very productive. Slender, round, light, golden yellow pods five inches long, solidly meaty, brittle, and stringless. It is quite early.

Hodson Wax—This is a new rather late season, wonderfully prolific Wax Bean. It is a remarkably vigorous grower, almost entirely free from rust, and is loaded with long, straight, handsome pods, which somewhat resemble the pods of the Davis Wax, but are plumper, straighter and longer, averaging 7 inches in length, of a clear bright yellow color. The beans are brittle, tender, of fine texture and excellent flavor, and if picked before too old, are stringless, with very little fibre. Excellent for the private gardener and unsurpassed for the market gardener as a main crop sort.

Extra Early Challenge Black Wax—Extremely early, about a week earlier than any other Wax variety, and considered very desirable for first crop. The plants are vigorous and very productive. Round pod.



Hodson Wax.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

BEANS—Continued.**POLE OR RUNNING VARIETIES.**

The Pole varieties should be sown in hills about four feet apart, dropping five or six seeds in each hill, to the depth of about 2 inches. Being more tender than the Bush varieties, the planting of them should be delayed about two weeks after the usual time for planting the latter. A sandy soil suits them best, but the hills should have a liberal supply of manure worked in previous to planting the seed.

Early Golden Cluster Wax—A well known early and very attractive sort. It is one of the best wax-podded snap pole beans. The vines are large, strong growing, vigorous and hardy, with large, light green, crimped leaves. The pods are six to eight inches long, borne in abundant clusters, each containing from three to six pods varying in color from golden yellow to creamy white. The pods are very broad, thick and fleshy. They are of very good quality and stay in condition for use a long time. Seed medium sized, flattened, oval, dull white.

Dutch Case Knife—The vines of this well known green podded kidney bean are of good climbing habit, but twining rather loosely and may be used for a corn hill sort of medium season. The leaves are large and crumpled. The pods are very long, seven to eight inches, flat, irregular, medium green, becoming lighter as they mature. Used for snaps when young, shelled as the Lima when more developed, or for cooking when dry. Seed broad, kidney shaped, clear white and of excellent quality whether used green or dry.

Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead—An early green podded variety. The vines are vigorous and enormously productive, bearing great clusters of pods, which cover the entire plant. The pods are very large, entirely stringless, and cook tender and delicious.



Early Golden Cluster.

Lazy Wife—The finest flavored of all as "snap-shorts." The pods, of medium dark-green color, are produced in great abundance and measure from four and a half to six inches in length. They are broad and thick; very fleshy and entirely stringless.

Scarlet Runner—A rapid grower, cultivated both for table and ornamental use. The pods have a very fine flavor when cooked as snaps when three-quarters grown. The bean which is large is handsomely variegated with purple and black.

POLE LIMA BEANS.

King of the Garden—A strong and rapid grower. It sets its pod early and produces abundantly throughout the season. The pods measure from 5 to 8 inches and are well filled with beans of excellent quality.

Ford's Mammoth Lima—The largest and most productive Lima Bean. The pods grow to an average length of 8 inches and are produced in clusters. Each pod contains from 5 to 7 beans of excellent quality, either green or dry. It is a very prolific variety, commencing to produce early in the season and continuing until frost.

BUSH LIMA BEANS.

Henderson's Bush Lima—The earliest and most productive of all the Bush Limas, coming into use, directly after the Green and Wax podded sorts. It is of true bush form and grows about 18 inches high. Beans are small, but very delicious.



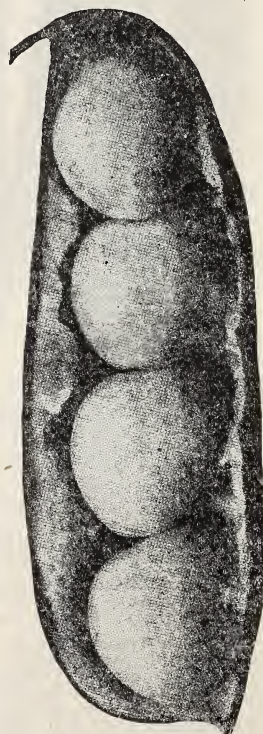
Broccoli.

Burpee's Bush Lima—This is the true bush form of the old large Lima Pole Bean. It grows about 18 inches high, forms a circular bush, about 2 feet in diameter, and requires no support. Each bush yields from 50 to 150 fine pods similar in size and quality to those grown on the Large White Pole Lima.

BROCCOLI—(Spargel Kohl).

Similar to the Cauliflower, but much more hardy. Sow the seed in the early part of May and transplant to permanent place in June.

Purple Cape—The popular variety. It produces large heads of brownish-purple color and very fine flavor.



Burpee's Bush Lima.

Quality is the first point we consider in HUNKEL'S Seeds. Our constant endeavor is to furnish the best and the best only. It costs more to raise good seeds than poor ones. Care and selection cannot be practiced without cost. Our seeds may cost more money than some others—however, good seeds cannot be bought for less than we sell them. People who try, find out the truth of this statement by bitter experience.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

BEETS—(Rothe Ruebe.)

Select for these a light, well-enriched soil. As early in the spring as the ground can be cultivated, sow seed thinly in drills about a foot apart, covering to a depth of about one inch. When large enough to handle thin out plants to about 6 inches apart. 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill; 5 to 6 lbs. to the acre in drills.

Early Market—Undoubtedly one of the best varieties. Very early, nearly as early as the Egyptian and greatly surpassing that variety. The color is rich dark red, and the shape is globular. Fine grained in texture and has a small top; free from side or fibrous roots. Excellent for forcing, for a main spring and summer crop, or for use in winter as it is a good keeper. In all respects a standard sort for the market or private gardener.

Fireball—This extra early new beet is perfectly globe shaped. The skin is smooth, flesh is solid with a very sweet flavor, and of a bright intense red color. The tap root is tiny and the leaf stalks are quite small, making it valuable for early and late sowing in frames. It is also desirable for open ground culture as it retains its fresh table quality better than most sorts. Try it.

Crosby's Egyptian—The earliest beet in the market. It is a selection of the old early Egyptian, but it is somewhat thicker, giving it a more desirable shape. It is dark red, almost black in color, sweet and tender, and of the finest quality. It may be sown out as late as July and still mature.

Early Model—This early new variety is perfectly globe in shape, with very small tap roots, and the color of the flesh is equal to that of the best long beets in existence. The foliage is very small. The beets are always smooth and of the deepest blood-red color, while they quickly attain a good size. Early Model has become a great favorite with all planters on account of its uniform and thoroughbred type.

Crimson Globe—A handsome early or main crop variety of medium size, almost globe-shaped and entirely free from rootlets, leaving the skin smooth. The roots average 10 inches in circumference; the foliage is small and of a rich bronzy purple color. The flesh is rich blood red slightly zoned and of the finest quality, always sweet and tender; never stringy.

Edmand's Early—The roots are of good form, round, with only one single tap root; the flesh is deep blood red color and very sweet and tender. They can be planted very closely, as they do not grow large or coarse, and have a very small top. Very fine for table use.

Early Eclipse—The roots are nearly globular and smooth, without one single tap root and a very small collar. The flesh is dark red, slightly zoned, very sweet, crisp and tender, especially when young.

Detroit Dark Red—A choice strain of turnip beet. It is globular in shape, has smooth roots, and very short tops; skin is dark red, and the flesh, which is very tender and sweet, is of a bright red color.

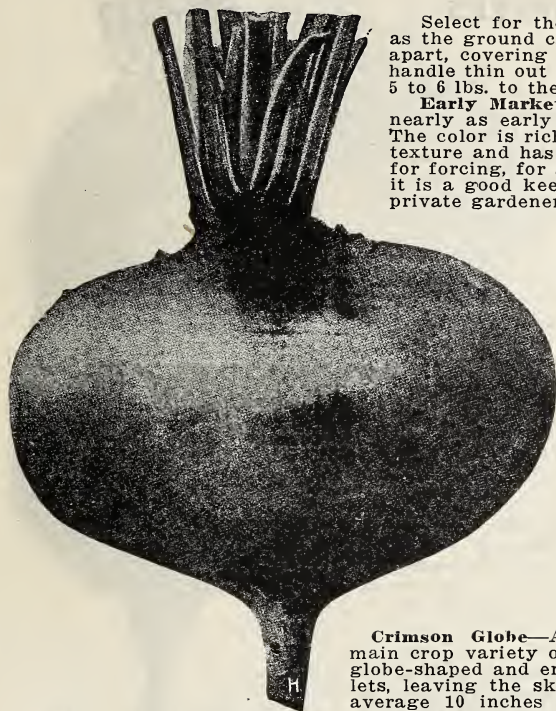
Extra Early Egyptian—Early and of excellent quality. Deep crimson in color.

Dewing's Early Blood Turnip—Good color; medium size, smooth and handsome.

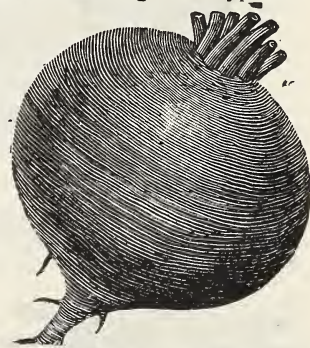
Early Blood Turnip—The standard sort for home gardens and market use. It is very early, and of excellent flavor. The color is rich dark red and the shape is globular. Free from side roots, being always smooth. Excellent for Forcing for Spring or Summer Crop or for Winter Use, as it is a good keeper. It always cuts and cooks a rich dark red and is tender, sweet and crisp. Our stock is select.

Long Smooth Blood—Long slender roots, seldom more than 2 inches through. Matures late, but is an excellent keeper. The flesh is dark red and the quality is excellent.

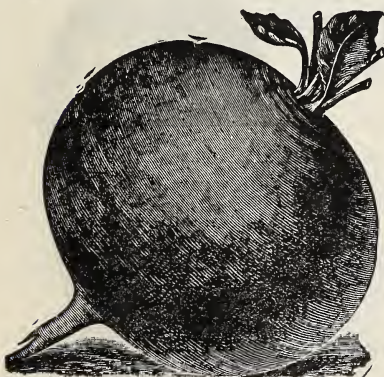
Half Long Blood—The best beet for winter use. Its color is dark blood red, and the flesh is always crisp and tender, even if exposed. It never becomes coarse or woody, even if left in ground until late in fall.



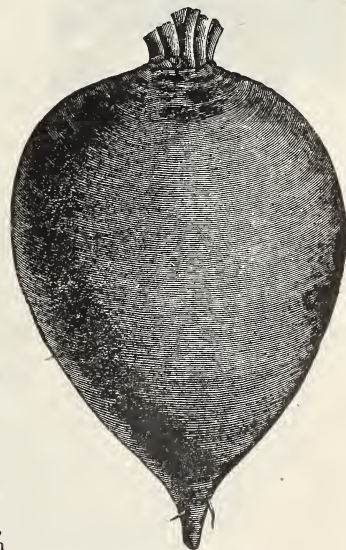
Beet, Crosby's Egyptian.



Crimson Globe Beet.



Early Blood Turnip.



Half Long Blood Beet.

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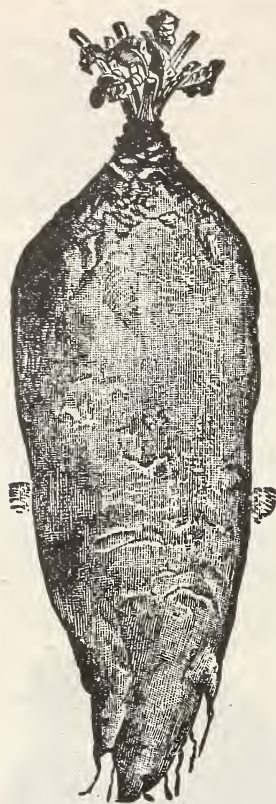
MANGEL WURZELS

Mangels make excellent winter feed for cattle, producing on good soil from 50 to 70 tons to the acre. The Mangel is a surer crop than any other crop. It is more fattening than the turnip and withstands the drought better. Sow in June at the rate of 6 lbs. to the acre, in drills 2 feet apart, and thin out to 9 inches in the rows. Store in barns before freezing weather sets in.

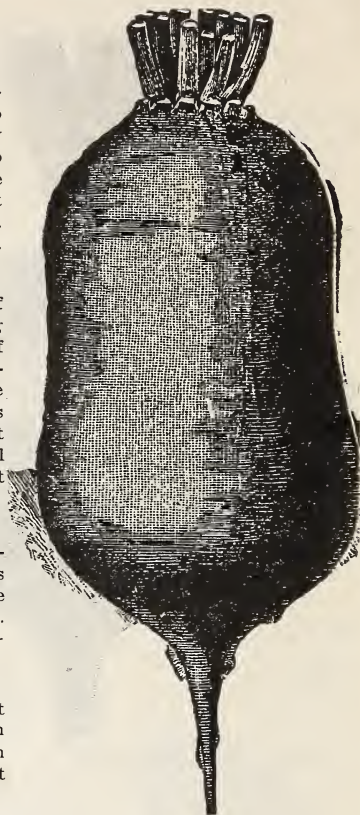
Danish Sludstrup—The Danish Department of Agriculture has for some years been breeding by means of the modern scientific methods of line breeding and laboratory tests for dry matter content, a number of Mangels to improve this crop which ranks with them as corn does with us. The Danish Sludstrup is their best strain to date. The root is large and grows well above the ground. Color is a reddish-yellow. It is the best of all Mangels to date.

Hunkel's Mammoth Long Red—An enormously productive variety, yielding 50 to 70 tons to the acre. The roots grow well above the ground, so that they can be easily harvested. Our strain is an extra selection from the thickest and largest Mangels.

Golden Tankard—The best yellow Mangel. It contains more sugar and nutritive matter than any of the red sorts. It is bright yellow in color and almost cylindrical in shape, making it easy to harvest.



Mammoth Long Red.



Golden Tankard.

Giant Half Sugar Mangel—The roots of this new variety are valuable for their very high dry matter content, being, pound for pound, nearly equal to the best strains of sugar beets. Besides which, they are more succulent in feeding than the latter. Moreover, as they grow out of the ground, they are much more easily harvested than are sugar beets.

SUGAR BEETS

Vilmorin's Improved—An improved French variety, grown very extensively in France for the production of sugar. A large grower, excellent for feeding stock.

Klein-Wanzleben—This kind is cultivated on a larger scale than any other sugar beet. The root is conical, straight and even, large at the head and gradually tapering. A heavy yielder and very easy to dig.

CHERVIL—(Kerbel).

Double Curled—A hardy annual whose leaves are used in soups and salads. Can also be used to advantage in decorating dishes of meats and vegetables. Sow seed in drills in May one-half inch apart.

CHICORY—(Chicorie).

Large Rooted Magdeburg—The leaves are used as salads with oil or vinegar, either in their natural state or blanched. The roots are very extensively used as a substitute for coffee. Cultivate same as carrots.

Witloof Chicory—A delicious winter salad. Seeds sown in May out-doors produce parsnip-like roots which should be taken up in fall, trimmed and planted in a cool cellar and covered with about 8 inches of soil. Over this should be placed a layer of fresh manure about two feet deep, which forces a new growth of tender leaves that are used as a salad. Considered a great delicacy.



GIANT
HALF SUGAR
MANGEL

THE FINEST LAWNS ARE SEEDED WITH HUNKEL'S "MILWAUKEE PARK" LAWN SEED.

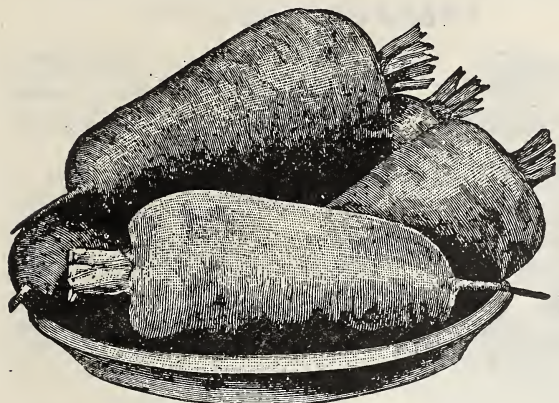
For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

CARROT—(Gelbe-Rueben).

Sow the seed as soon as ground can be worked in a light sandy soil. Sow in rows about 15 inches apart and as soon as plants are large enough thin out to about 4 inches apart. 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill; 4 lbs. to the acre.

Early French Forcing—The earliest and best variety for forcing. The reddish orange colored roots are nearly round. When matured they are about 2 inches in diameter.

Chantenay—Tops medium sized; necks small; roots tapering slightly, but uniformly stump rooted and smooth; color deep orange-red; flesh very crisp and tender. Although this is a medium early sort, it furnishes roots of usable size as early as any, is a heavy cropper and undoubtedly is one of the best for both the market and private garden, while its great productiveness makes it very desirable as a field sort.



Chantenay.

Early Scarlet Horn—A well known variety. Considered by many to be the best early table sort, and is extensively planted for early crops; also sometimes used for forcing. The flesh is fine grained and the color is a deep orange. It has small tops and grows well in shallow soil. Matures 8 to 10 days earlier than the long orange.

Guerande, or Oxheart—Tops small for the size of the roots which are comparatively short, but often reach a diameter of five inches, terminating abruptly in a small tap root. Flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. This variety is especially desirable for soil so hard and stiff that longer rooted sorts would not thrive in it. When young, excellent for table use and when matured, equally good for stock.

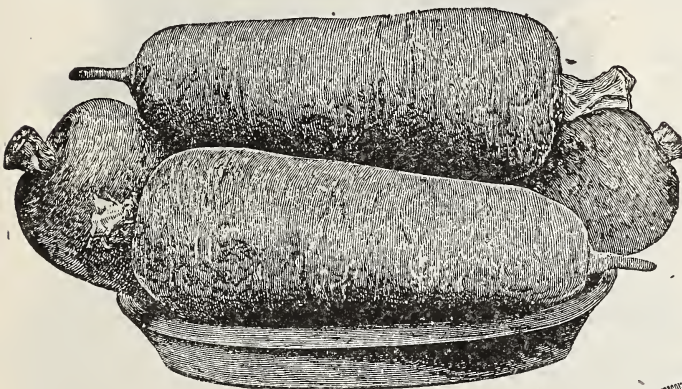


Guerande or Oxheart.

Nantes' Half Long—A very sweet carrot, about 6 inches long and almost without a core. It is an excellent keeper.

Half Long Danvers—One of the best table carrots. It is broad shouldered, stump rooted, and of a very fine flavor. It is of a rich orange color and very uniform in shape. A fine yielder and ready in about 65 days after sowing.

Improved Long Orange—A well known sort with long roots, thickest at the crown and tapering to a point. It is a good keeper, and is fine for winter use; also extensively used for stock feed.

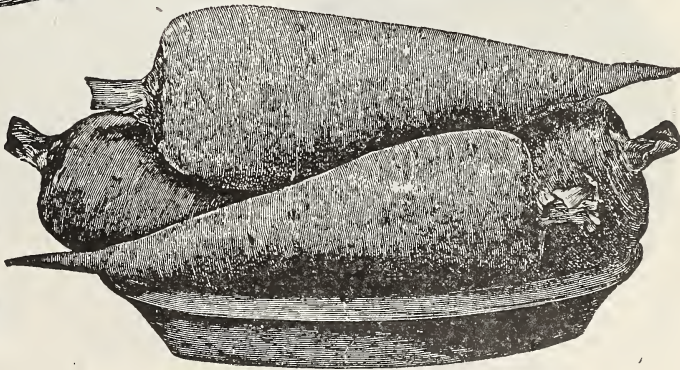


Half Long Danvers

CARROTS FOR STOCK.

Mastadon—This is the heaviest cropper, yielding more to the acre than any other sort. The flesh is white, solid, crisp and very sweet, the roots are short and heavy at the shoulder, which allows them to be easily pulled. One of the most profitable carrots; liked by both horses and cattle.

White Belgian—A fine variety to use for winter feed for cows, as it improves the milk and also gives the butter a rich color. Grow about 20 inches long, partly above the ground, thus making them easy to harvest.



Improved Long Orange.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

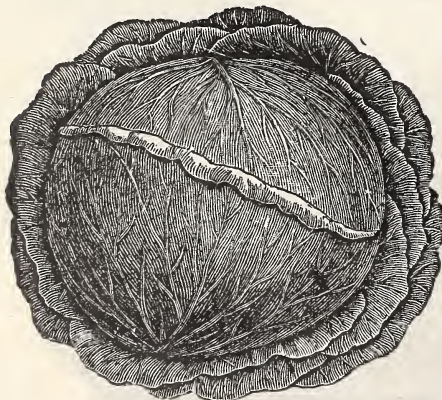
CABBAGE—(Kopfkohl).

Copenhagen Market.

COPENHAGEN MARKET.

A superb new variety which creates a sensation wherever tried. It is an extra early variety, maturing only a few days later than the Jersey Wakefield, but producing much larger heads than any other cabbage equally as early. The heads average about 10 lbs. each in weight, are ball shaped, solid and firm, with a small core and of fine texture and splendid quality. The type is thoroughly fixed and the heads all mature at the same time. The leaves are tightly folded and of light green color. Our stock is grown by the originator in Denmark.

Early Jersey Wakefield (Hunkel's Selected Stock).—This excellent variety is the earliest and surest heading of the first early cabbages for the market and home garden. Most gardeners depend upon it for the extra early crop. The plants are exceedingly hardy, not only resisting cold but other unfavorable conditions. They are compact and erect and slightly spreading, with few outer leaves, which are smooth, thick, nearly oval and deep green. The stem is short. The heads are of medium size, very solid, uniformly pointed and of excellent quality. **Our stock is extra fine, as it is grown from Selected Heads only by experienced growers.**



Glory of Enkhuizen.



Early Jersey Wakefield.

Earliest of All (Express, Lightning, Etc.)—Matures in from 80 to 85 days from sowing of seed. Has very few outer leaves, almost every plant forming a small conical head of a yellowish green color.

Early Winnigstad—One of the best of the second early sorts. Very hardy and a sure cropper. Resists cold, wet and insect pests very well, owing to its compact and upright habit of growth and the peculiar texture of its short and thick dark green leaves. The heads are of medium size, very closely wrapped, conical shaped and sharply pointed, of good quality and keep very well. The leaves are dark bluish green. Valuable not only for an early crop but for winter keeping.

Charleston Large Wakefield—This sort forms uniform solid heads larger than the early Wakefield, and matures only a few days later. If planted in clay soil it will mature in about the same time.

GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN.

A variety recently introduced from Holland. Valuable on account of its earliness, large size and keeping qualities. Heads of nice size for market, weighing about 9 to 11 pounds each, are globe shaped and dark green in color. The heads are firm and solid; the leaves are fine ribbed, tender, and of excellent quality. The outer leaves are set close, permitting close planting, thus increasing the yield. Not only valuable as an early variety, but may be used for main crop for fall use. Very popular with market gardeners.

Use Slug Shot for Cabbage Worms.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

CABBAGE—Continued.

Early "Allhead" or Faultless—A very fine cabbage, growing uniformly large and solid heads, with small veins and mid-ribs. It is fairly early and for quality has no equal. The outer leaves are very few, thus permitting very close planting. Can also be used for a winter cabbage.

Early Flat Dutch—A sure header, maturing about the same time as the Early Summer and standing a long time without bursting. The heads weigh from 10 to 12 lbs. each, are of even size and very solid. A fine sort.

Early Summer—An excellent variety, 20 days later than the Wakefield, but attaining almost twice the size. Our strain of this is extra select.

All Seasons, or Vandergaw—One of the best sorts for all-around crop. It forms large solid heads of fine quality. It makes a first class fall or winter variety.

Fottler's Brunswick—

A dwarf growing sort with very large heads. The heads are flat and solid with few outer leaves of light green color. Of value both for second early and winter use. Much planted by gardeners.

Late Flat Dutch, Select Stock—A low growing variety with large solid, round heads. This is the most used variety, as the seed may be sown in the open ground, and the young plants grown without the use of a hot-bed.

Large Late American Drumhead—A very productive sort with heads large, round and solid. It is of the best quality and finds a ready sale.

Hunkel's Surehead—This famous cabbage is most appropriately named for it can be relied upon with certainty to head, even under unfavorable circumstances. The heads are large, very hard, firm, fine in texture, and sweet flavored. It is a late variety, keeps well, is good for shipping and is a favorite sort with market gardeners and for home use.

Long Keeping—An extremely hardy variety; has proven to be one of our best winter sorts. The heads are very handsome, are of good marketable size, are very hard, round, fine grained and while not as heavy as the Flat Dutch they will weigh one-fourth more. We have select seed.

DANISH BALL HEAD.

The heads of this variety are of medium size, round, very solid, fine grained and weigh one-fourth more than other varieties of equal size. This is one of the best cabbages in cultivation for winter and spring shipping, coming out in spring in perfect condition. Our stock of this is genuine, being imported direct from the most particular grower in Denmark.

HOLLANDER**HUNKEL'S SELECTED STOCK.**

Highly esteemed for winter use because of the great solidity and excellent qualities of the heads. The heads are of medium size, averaging 8 pounds in weight, are nearly round in form, very hard and solid and of a bluish-green color. They never burst, have very few, but large outer leaves, and keep in fine condition until late spring and for shipping are unexcelled. The quality is excellent, the flesh being tender, crisp and solid, with no waste heart. This cabbage grows on almost all soils and under practically all conditions, withstanding hot and dry weather, and will not rot from the effects of wet seasons. Our Selected Strain of Hollander Cabbage is grown especially for us in Denmark by a grower who has made a specialty of cabbage seed for over fifty years. We offer both the tall and short stem as follows:

Hollander, Tall Stem—Length of stem from 7 to 10 inches. The sort mainly used.

Hollander, Short Stem—Also called Danish Round Head or Dwarf Amager. Length of stem from 3 to 6 inches. Matures about a week earlier than the tall stem variety, and is somewhat larger.

Hunkel's
Hollander.
Selected.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

CABBAGE—Continued.**SAVOY CABBAGE**—(Wirsig-Kohl).

The Savoy or wrinkled leaved Cabbages should be in every garden. The leaves are more tender, milder and of sweeter flavor than the smooth leaved sorts. Most delicious after having been frosted, and are unexcelled even by cauliflower.



Perfection Drumhead Savoy.

Early Dwarf Ulm Savoy—The earliest sort. Heads medium in size, round and solid; leaves green and finely wrinkled.

Perfection Drumhead Savoy—Somewhat later than the above, but larger. The plants are strong and vigorous and withstand the ravages of the cabbage worm better than any other variety. The heads are large and solid, and always average 90 per cent., in the field. The inside of this cabbage is pure white.



Chinese Celery Cabbage.

CHINESE OR CELERY CABBAGE

Pe-Tsai—This vegetable has become very popular on the market within the last few seasons. In appearance it is more like Stalk Celery or Cos Lettuce than Cabbage. The leaves of the plant when young are crimped at the edges, are of light green color, and appear like smooth leaved mustard, but with much broader and heavier mid-ribs. The plant as it matures becomes more upright and forms heads similar to Cos Lettuce and weighing 4 lbs. and over. The inner leaves blanch an attractive light yellow or creamy white with very white mid-ribs. It has a mild distinctive flavor very delicate and pleasant. Served as a salad, as hot or cold slaw, or boiled, minced and seasoned, or cooked like Asparagus.

Sow about July 1st (earlier planting will run to seed) in drills 16 to 20 inches apart and thin out several times, otherwise treating same as late cabbage. We have selected seed.

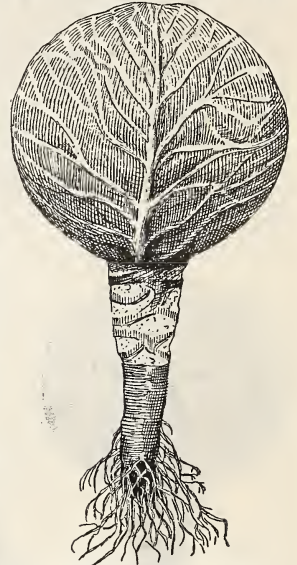
COLLARDS—(Blaetter-Kohl).

A variety of cabbage known in different sections as "Cole," "Colewort," or simply "Greens." It is extensively used in the south where it continues in growth and is usable throughout the entire winter.

Georgia, Southern or Creole—We offer the true white or green stemmed sort so extensively used in the south, where it furnishes an abundance of food for man and beast. Forms a large, loose, open head, or a mass of leaves on a tall stem. Freezing does not injure, but rather improves their quality. Sow thick in drills in rich ground, transplanting when four inches high or sow in drills where plants are to remain, and thin to two or three feet apart in the row when of proper size. In the south sow from January to May, and August to October.

RED LEAVED CABBAGE—(Roth-Kohl).

Danish Stonehead—A new variety offered for the first time only a year or two ago. It is the largest, most solid and compact of all the red varieties, sure heading and tender. The heads do not crack, and even in late spring, when all other varieties have bursted, the heads of the "Stonehead" keep hard and sound. We consider it a great improvement upon all existing sorts; bound to give the greatest satisfaction in every case, and therefore we highly recommend it.



Danish Stonehead.

Red Hollander—A splendid Red Cabbage, similar in shape to the HOLLANDER described on preceding page. It forms a solid head and has very few outside leaves; grows to a large size and is always a sure cropper. An excellent sort to grow for keeping for winter and spring sales.

Mammoth Rock Red—The largest and most solid of the red varieties; a sure heading sort and very tender. Color is deep red, both outer leaves and inside head. Heads often average 12 inches in diameter.

CRESS, OR PEPPER GRASS—(Kresse).

A favorite pungent salad. Sow thickly at intervals, to keep up a succession, as it soon runs to seed. 1 oz. to about 15 square feet.



Curled Garden—Much used to flavor lettuce.

Upland Cress—A hardy perennial remaining green. Curled Garden Cress. Nearly the whole year, and ready for use before any other salad in the spring. Sow in April in rows one foot apart.

True Water—This distinct variety thrives only when its roots and stems are submerged in water. It is one of the most delicate of salads, and should be sown wherever a suitable place can be found. It can also be grown in tubs filled with soil and kept well watered and shaded.

DANDELION—(Pardeblum).

Thick or Cabbaging—The Dandelion is a hardy perennial plant, resembling the Endive. It affords one of the most healthful spring greens or salads. The variety that we offer is much superior to the old sorts, being much thicker and almost twice the size.

The seeds have an aromatic odor and warm pungent taste. They are used as a condiment, and also for pickling with cucumbers.

DILL.**GARLIC**—(Knoblauch).

Used to flavor soups, meats, etc. Plant in well-enriched soil early in spring, the rows one foot apart, and about 3 inches between the plants in the row. Cultivate the same as onions.



Garlic.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

CAULIFLOWER—(Blumenkohl).

One of the most delicious of vegetables. Any soil that will grow cabbage will grow cauliflower, as their requirements are quite similar. Culture same as cabbage, except that they need a cool and moist atmosphere and should be watered during the dry weather. As the flower heads appear, the large leaves should be broken down over them to shield from the sun and rain. 1 oz. to about 2,000 plants.

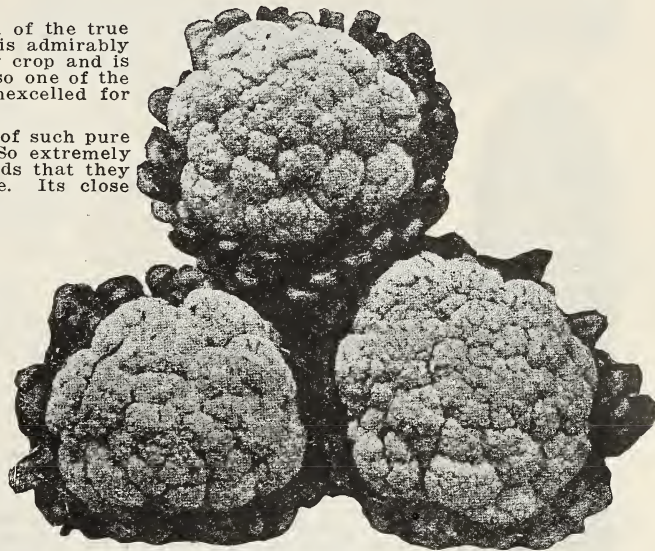
Cauliflower seed is probably the most important and exacting of the entire vegetable family. No gardener can afford to plant doubtful stock at any price.

HUNKEL'S NEW SNOW BALL CAULIFLOWER

Without doubt the earliest maturing strain of the true short leaved Snowball type of cauliflower. It is admirably adapted for forcing or wintering over for early crop and is the most popular variety for these purposes; also one of the best sorts for late summer and fall crop. Unexcelled for the home garden.

No variety produces more deep solid heads of such pure snowy whiteness and such excellent quality. So extremely solid and deep are the nearly globe-shaped heads that they weigh heavier than other heads of equal size. Its close growing, compact habit makes it possible to plant one-third more on the same space of ground than can be done with any other variety. Is very short stemmed with erect, pointed, dark green leaves, growing closely to the head. Plants may be set as near as 18 inches each way to each other and still produce good results. The inner leaves fold over the head, thus naturally protecting it from sunburn and insuring snowy whiteness.

Gardeners who have planted this variety have found that it is the best seller on the market and that the heads grown from our seed **have always sold for 3c or 4c per head more** than those grown from other so-called Snowball strains. **We stake our reputation on it.** All we want is that our customers try it as we know that if they have had this seed once they will use no other. It is grown by the most reliable cauliflower specialist in Europe, and the seed grown by him is as perfect as is to be had.



Hunkel's New Snowball Cauliflower.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT.

A remarkably sure heading Cauliflower. Of dwarf habit with short outside leaves. The heads when ready for market are of medium to large size, curd white, exceptionally deep and of finest quality. It will give excellent results either in the home garden or for market use. Where extreme earliness is not the greatest consideration we recommend this strain after having proven it far superior to most stocks offered as Snowball. It is used very extensively by gardeners who always want the best.



Dry Weather Cauliflower.

DRY WEATHER CAULIFLOWER.

This strain is offered in view of its special features recommending it as a safe crop variety. In seasons of especially dry weather and in sections of the country where warm weather prevails, and little or no cold weather this is a very desirable sort. It has proven itself of exceptional merit under the conditions named. It is very sure heading and second early; heads larger than "Snowball" and are snow white. Our seed is A1 and comes to us direct from the original grower in Denmark. Every grower should plant at least a portion of his acreage to this variety.

Early London—Where extreme earliness is not essential this will be found to be an excellent variety.

Lenormand's Short Stemmed—A superior variety with fine, large, well-formed heads. Very early, hardy, and stands dry weather. The curd is very close and uniform, and well protected by leaves, which render it desirable for early and late use.

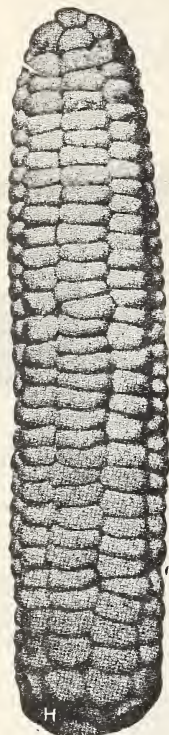
Autumn Giant—A distinct and valuable late variety with long stems and dark green leaves. The heads are very large, white firm and compact and being well protected by foliage, remain a long time fit for use. The plants should be started and transplanted early in the season to insure their full development.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

SWEET CORN—(Sues-Korn).

We sell all sweet corn by weight. The Wisconsin State Law designates 50 pounds as a bushel of sweet corn. A pint of sweet corn weighs about 11 ounces, and a quart about 22 ounces.

Sow in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and about 8 inches apart in the row, or plant in hills, a distance of about 4 feet each way. Place five kernels in each hill and later thin out to three. Begin to plant in May and continue until the last week in July. Cover early sorts about 1 inch, and late sorts about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. One pound to about 150 hills; 12 to 15 pounds to the acre, in hills.



Golden Bantam.

Golden Bantam—One of the sweetest corns grown. The plant attains a height of only 3 to 4 feet, usually bearing two or more ears to the stalk. The ears are compactly filled with kernels which when ready for the table are cream yellow. Golden Bantam is one of the hardest corns grown, therefore can be planted earlier with safety than other varieties. This characteristic also adapts it to localities having cool summer weather, a continuous supply being maintained by successive plantings.

Golden Cream—A new variety of California origin. It is bred from Country Gentlemen and Golden Bantam, the characteristics of both being evidenced in it. It is a very early yellow variety. The kernels are long and pointed, like the Country Gentlemen; the cob is very slender and the whole ear about as long as the Golden Bantam. The flavor is remarkable, in fact very similar to the Golden Bantam. The stalks are rather dwarf in growth and bear two to four ears. It is a high grade sweet corn in every respect.

Early Minnesota—One of the most popular of the older varieties. The stalk is short and bears two long, 8 rowed ears, which are very sweet and tender. It shrinks very little in drying.

Extra Early Cory (First of All)—A favorite early sweet corn. It is of dwarf habit, each stalk usually producing from 2 to 3 good ears. The ears are 6 inches long with 8 rows of broad grains. The cob is red.

Peep O'Day—The earliest of all the sweet corns. It is entirely distinct in appearance and habit of growth. The stalks grow about 4 feet in height. The ears average about 5 inches in length and are of perfect form, well filled out to the tip. When cooked the corn is exceedingly sweet. **We have the true stock of this and advise everyone to try it.**

Mammoth White Cory—One of the largest and best extra early varieties. Each stalk furnishes 2 or more large fine shaped ears, which are fit for use very early. The ears are 12 rowed, very handsome with no opening between the rows at the base. The grain is large, broad, very white and of remarkably good quality for an early variety. The size and appearance of this variety give it ready sale even if the market is overstocked.

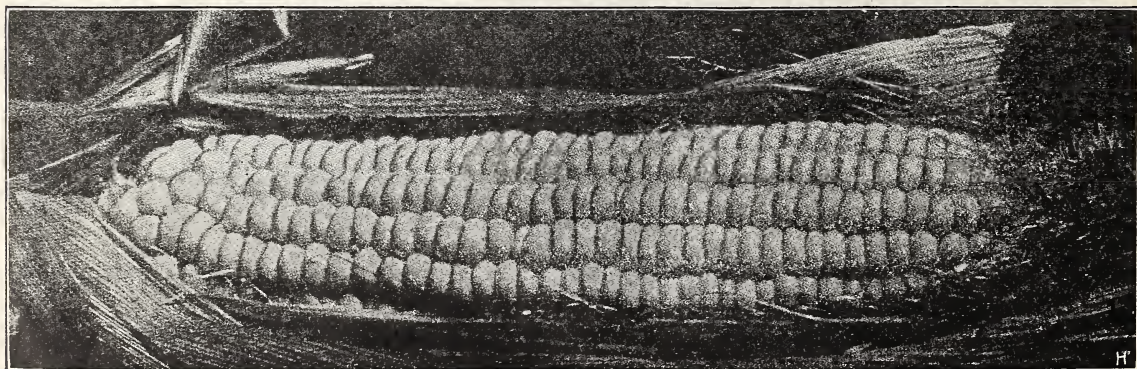


Peep O'Day

Improved Early Champion—A large early sort. Produces large-sized ears in about 60 days. 12 rowed. Pure white kernels, with medium sized cob; very sweet, tender and full of milk, yielding 2 and 3 ears to the stalk.

White Evergreen—This is a high-bred pure white type of the ever popular Stowell's Evergreen. Developed by careful selection from one pure white-grained ear discovered several years ago. Stalks are very vigorous, 6 to 7 feet high. The ears are uniformly very large and well filled to the tip with long, slender kernels. When in green state both cob and kernel are white as snow. A very fine market or home garden variety. We have selected stock.

Stowell's Evergreen—The best late sweet corn in every way. It is very productive and bears large ears, with deep kernels, very tender, and sweet. It remains in green state much longer than any other sort. Our seed of this variety is extra select.



Sweet Corn, Stowell's Evergreen.

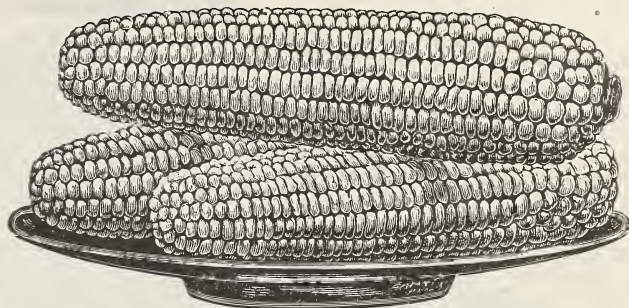
For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

SWEET CORN—Continued.

Hunkel's Black Sugar—A selection of the old Mexican, well known on account of its remarkable sweetness. It is medium early with 8 rows of very sweet corn which cooks white when in condition, but turns purple when reaching maturity. It is the finest table variety, following right after the earliest sorts. By successive planting, corn can be had all summer and autumn.

Black Mexican—A medium early variety growing about 6 feet in height; ears 8 inches long, well filled with 8 rows of large, rather flat grains, which are of a rich purple color, which cook white and are very tender when in condition.

Country Gentlemen—One of the sweetest and also one of the most productive sorts. The stalks average 3 ears, sometimes as many as 5; kernels and cobs are pure white; cob small; kernels deep, ears average 9 inches in length. It is considered the finest variety for family use.



Hunkel's Black Sugar.



Corn Salad.

White Rice—The best and most popular variety. The ears, which are of good size, are produced abundantly. The grain is pointed, pops white and is of excellent quality.

POP CORN**CORNSALAD, OR FETTICUS**—(Rapuenzel).

Used as a salad. Sow early in spring in drills, or for very early use, sow in fall, and winter over same as spinach. If grown in cold frame it can be had any time during winter.

CELERY—(Sellerie).

Sow the last of March, in an open border, in rich, mellow ground, in shallow drills, water freely in dry weather. When 2 or 3 inches high, transplant to furrows and when 8 to 10 inches high, fill up the furrows, continuing at intervals to hill up till fully matured and blanched, taking care not to get earth between the stalks. By partially topping when transplanting, the vigor and quality of the stocks are improved. Cultivate thoroughly and water well.

White Plume Self-Blanching—A very superior variety; popular on account of its naturally white leaf stalks, which require very little blanching. It is entirely free from green or hollow stalks. Its handsome plume-like top is very handsome on the table. It is quite early and a fine market sort.

Golden Self Blanching—Like the white plume it requires very little earthing up, and in many other respects it is similar to it, differing, however, in color, which is yellow, the heart being large and solid and of a fine golden hue. **The seed we offer is the finest French-grown stock.**

Golden Self-Blanching—California seed.

Hunkel's Giant Golden Heart—A fine celery for winter use. It is a selection of the Golden Self-blanching, solid and sweet as a nut. It is considered one of the best keepers.

New Winter Queen—A robust, stocky celery of medium height requiring very little earthing up. It forms a large number of broad solid stalks of a rich creamy white color, which are delightfully crisp and tender, and possess a sweet, nutty flavor. Unsurpassed for winter storage.

Evan's Triumph—One of the best late varieties being a perfect keeper. The stalks are large, solid and creamy white in color. The quality is perfect, being exceedingly crisp and tender, and having a rich nut like flavor. A fine sort for the market and home garden.

Giant Pascal—One of the best kinds for fall and winter use. It is a selection of the Golden Self-blanching, but it is a better keeper. The stalks are very large, solid, crisp and of a rich nutty flavor. It blanches very easily and quickly. The heart is golden yellow.

CELERIAC, OR TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY
(GERMAN CELERY.)

A variety of celery having turnip-shaped roots, which when sliced and treated with vinegar make an excellent salad. Its culture is the same as for the celery.

Giant Prague—Without doubt the largest and best Celeriac in existence. The roots are very large, smooth, with only a very few roots at the bottom. Flavor is excellent.



Giant Prague Celeriac.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

CUCUMBERS—(Gurke).

Plant in hills 4 feet apart, or in rows 5 feet apart in well prepared rich, loamy soil, well manured. The fruit should be picked when large enough, whether wanted or not, as it destroys the vitality of the plant if left to ripen. 1 oz. to 50 hills; 2 lbs. to acre in hills.

Improved Chicago Pickle—Without doubt the best cucumber for pickles. The fruit is of medium length pointed at both ends; large and prominent spines; color deep green; begins to set its fruit when the vines are quite young.

Short Green—A very superior stock for pickling. It is of medium size, straight and handsome. At maturity it is a good table cucumber.

Early Frame—An excellent sort both for table use and for pickling. Fruit straight, handsome, smaller at each end, bright green; flesh tender and crisp, and makes fine pickles.

Boston Pickling, or Green Prolific—A distinct and very productive variety, extensively grown for pickles. Fruit medium sized, very smooth, symmetrical, bright green.

Everbearing—A very early variety which continues to flower and bear fruit in large quantities until killed by frost. Average size 4 to 5 inches in length; color dark green.

Davis Perfect—An improved white spine variety, equally good for forcing in-doors and for growing out-doors. The cucumbers grow long and slim, measuring about 12 inches in length; the color is a rich, dark glossy green; very tender, brittle and of exceptionally fine flavor. It is a very shy seeder, thus making it a fine table variety. Being a vigorous grower it withstands blight better than other long sorts. Excellent shipper and will hold its color and brittleness long after cutting.

Extra Long White Spine—A dark green, handsome cucumber, often attaining a length of 12 inches; straight and attractive in shape. Makes a hard, brittle cucumber when small, and a grand table variety when large.

Improved Arlington White Spine—The most popular and profitable of all the cucumbers. It is beyond question the most productive and the earliest variety of the spine type. It is a rich green color throughout its entire length, and is unsurpassed for open ground culture.

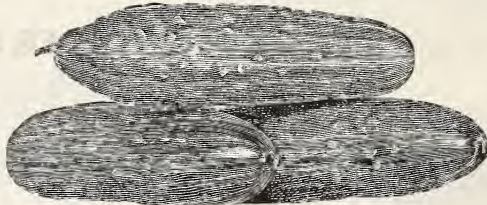
Evergreen White Spine—This cucumber differs from the early White Spine in retaining a deep green color at all stages of its growth. It is long, very productive, and matures early. Its handsome appearance makes it general favorite for all round use.

Improved White Spine—One of the best sorts for table use. Vines vigorous, fruiting early and abundantly; fruit uniformly straight and handsome, dark green, with a few white spines; flesh tender and of excellent flavor. In this country this variety is used more than any other for forcing under glass.

Klondike (Rocky Ford)—Largely grown in the West and South; stands shipping well and retains its dark green color much longer than other varieties. About 8 inches long, of dark green color, very uniform in size and shape. Flesh white, crisp and of excellent flavor. Medium early, an abundant yielder and very hardy.



Improved Chicago Pickle.



Improved Arlington White Spine.

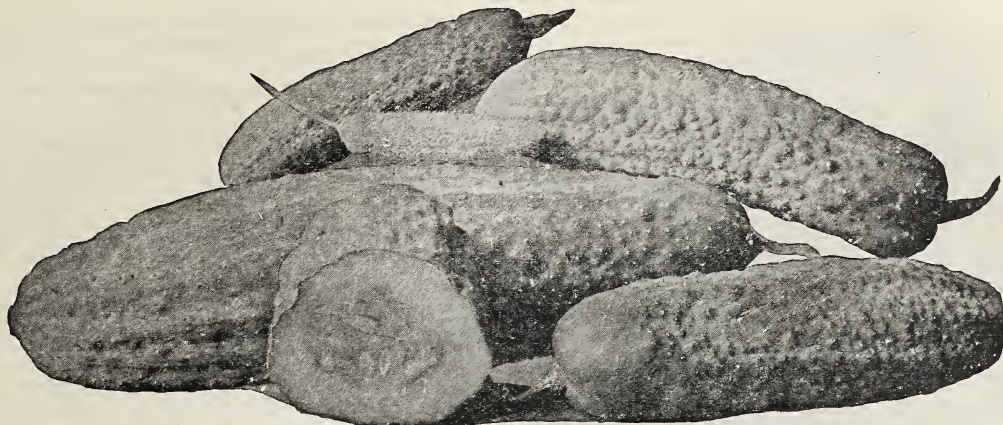


Davis Perfect Cucumber.



Klondike Cucumber.

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CUCUMBERS—Continued

Cumberland Cucumber.

Cumberland—A variety of the White Spine type. A rapid, strong grower, very prolific in fruit. The pickles differ from other varieties in being thickly set with fine spines, except on the extreme stem end. During the whole period of growth, from the time they first set until full grown, the form is exceptionally straight and symmetrical, making them as choice for a slicing variety as for pickles. The flesh is firm, very crisp and tender at all stages.

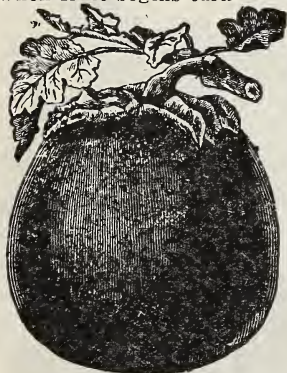
Improved Long Green—Produced by selection from the Long Green. Vines vigorous and productive, forming fruit fit for the table nearly as early as the shorter sorts; fruit about twelve inches long, firm and crisp. Excellent for pickles; when mature is sometimes used for making sweet pickles. We offer a carefully selected strain, uniformly long, of good form, with the large warts and spines well distributed over the surface instead of being clustered at one end as in inferior stock.

Cool and Crisp—Very early and exceedingly prolific. A fine pickling variety when young, and when matured is excellent for slicing, being very tender and crisp; color, very dark green.

Japanese Climbing—While all cucumbers have running vines, this variety is much more creeping or climbing in its habit, so much so that it quickly climbs on poles or trellises in the same manner as the Pole Lima Bean. It is a distinct variety. Fruit from 12 to 16 inches long, dark green and smooth. Flesh pure white, crisp and tender.

GARDEN LEMON, OR LEMON CUCUMBER

The fruit is round, about the size of a baseball, and is produced in the greatest profusion. Used for slicing or sweet pickling as any ordinary variety of cucumber, but it has a flavor peculiarly its own, being crisp and tender, having none of the bitter or acrid taste sometimes found in cucumbers. Of best quality when fruit begins turning yellow. Desirable for use as mangoes. Will be liked by all who try it.



N. Y. Improved Egg Plant.

EGG PLANT—(Eierpflanze).

Sow the seed in hot-bed or in the house the first week in March, and plant outdoors about the first week in June, about 2½ feet apart. They like a rich loamy soil. Egg Plants always find a ready market if they are nicely shaped, but much of the seed sold will produce very irregular fruits with an off color. Our seed is select and will produce fine results.

Black Beauty—From 10 to 12 days earlier than New York Improved. The fruits are broad and thick, of most attractive form, and of the finest flavor. The skin is rich, purplish black, entirely free from spines or thorns. The fruits set most freely and are ready to market early, so that the entire crop can be gathered before there is any danger of frost.

New York Improved Spineless—The leading market variety. The plants are of strong growth, with large foliage. The fruits are of large size, with smooth, glossy skin of a deep purple color.

ENDIVE—(Endivien).**AN EXCELLENT SALAD FOR FALL OR WINTER USE.**

Sow in June, July and August; cover lightly; when up, thin to eight inches apart, and water well after if dry. When the leaves are six or eight inches long, bleach by gathering in the hand and tying together near the top with yarn or bast. This must be done when quite dry or they will rot. At the approach of winter, take up carefully a ball of earth, to each plant and place close together in frame or cellar for use. They must be kept dry and have plenty of air, or they will rot. One oz. to 150 feet of drill.

Green Curled Winter—A fine market sort. Very hardy; leaves dark green and very tender.

Broad Leaved Batavian—Has broad, thick, plain or slightly wrinkled leaves which are very tender. As it makes a large head it is principally used for cooking.

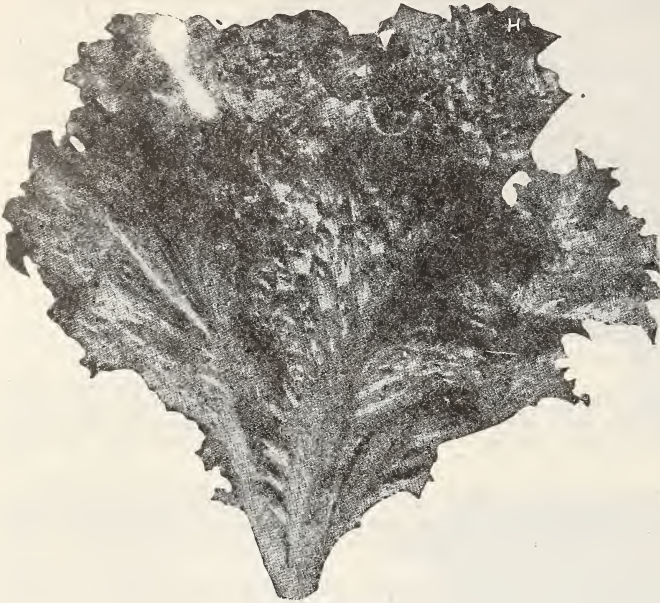


Green Curled Endive.

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LETTUCE—(Salat.)

Lettuce covets a rich, mild soil. Sow as early as ground can be worked, and every two weeks for a succession, thinly in drills one foot apart; when up, thin out to about 8 inches apart, so as to allow full development. Seed may also be sown broadcast. 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.



Grand Rapids.

CABBAGE, OR HEADING VARIETIES.

Hunkel's Early Prizehead—This lettuce has become very popular as it is the best lettuce for the home garden. It produces large loose heads of finely crimped and fringed leaves, the outer portions of which are shaded with brown. It is exceedingly sweet, crisp and tender.

Hunkel's All Seasons—This is without doubt one of the best of All Head Lettuces. It forms a handsome, large solid head, almost as large as the Late Cabbage. The leaves are of a bright green color and are very tender and crisp. It runs to seed very slowly and can be sown early and late.

Big Boston—A fine sort for forcing or outdoor culture. The plants are large, very hardy and vigorous, with broad, smooth, thin and very hard leaves which are bright, light green in color, and when well grown are very tender. Indoors this variety forms a solid head, while outdoors the head is loose leaved.

California Cream Butter—This variety forms large, round, compact heads, light green outside and creamy yellow within. It is medium early and is recommended as a summer variety, as it is slow in running to seed.

St. Louis Butterhead—A favorite gardener's variety. It forms a large, solid head, is very crisp and tender, and withstands the summer heat admirably. It is slow to run to seed.

Private Stock—The most satisfactory variety for producing fine, large, solid and well balanced heads. Excellent for cold frames or open air culture. Sure heading and resists the sun a long time before running to seed. Leaves are curly and crisp.

Mammoth Black Seeded Butter—This variety forms large, solid yellow heads, of thick, brittle leaves, the inner ones being beautifully blanched. Very crisp, tender and of fine flavor.

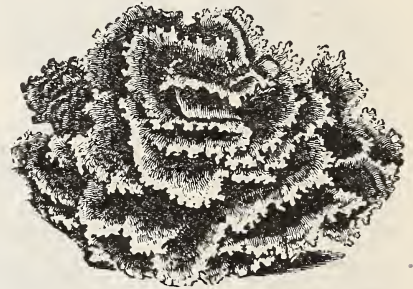
Improved Hanson—Forms very large firm heads, which are deliciously sweet, crisp and tender; heads green outside and white within. It is unexcelled for outdoor culture, as it resists summer droughts and heat well, and is always ready for the table.

CURLED OR LOOSE LEAVED VARIETIES.

Grand Rapids Forcing—Selected Stock—Without doubt the most popular of all forcing lettuce. It is a strong grower with leaves of a yellowish green color. Its upright habit admits of very close planting, and makes it less liable to rot. It is an excellent shipper as it will keep a long time without wilting. Our stock of this is Extra Select.

Black Seeded Simpson—A favorite forcing and garden variety. It forms large, thin, tender leaves of ideal color and quality. It stands the summer heat well and is also a very good keeper.

Early Curled Simpson (Silesia)—A variety that does not head, but forms a compact, close mass of leaves. Leaves very tender and do not wilt easily.



Black Seeded Simpson.

Unrivaled—A distinctly improved type of the Big Boston, and one of the best of all for early growing in the field or forcing in hot-beds. If grown under favorable circumstances, the heads will measure from 10 to 12 inches across. Of a bright, lively green color, without the brownish markings on the old fashioned sort. The heart and inner leaves are pure white, of a delicious flavor, very tender and of a splendid quality. We recommend this to be used by all market gardeners as their main planting, and it will prove entirely satisfactory for family gardens.



Hunkel's All Seasons.



Improved Hanson.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

LETTUCE—Continued.**CABBAGE, OR HEADING VARIETIES.**

May King—This remarkable variety has proved itself capable of satisfying the most exacting requirements that could be made on an early outdoor Lettuce; while it can also be easily and most satisfactorily raised in a cold-frame. It is not easily affected by cold or wet weather, grows very quickly and produces, even in poor soil, splendid, globular heads, which are ready ten to fifteen days before other heading varieties, and stands a long time before showing signs of running to seed. Externally of a yellowish-green with light brownish tinge; the leaves inside are of a golden-yellow shade; and in point of flavor unexcelled by any sort. This Lettuce has been highly appreciated wherever grown or tried, and is sure to become popular everywhere. We would call your special attention to this splendid variety.

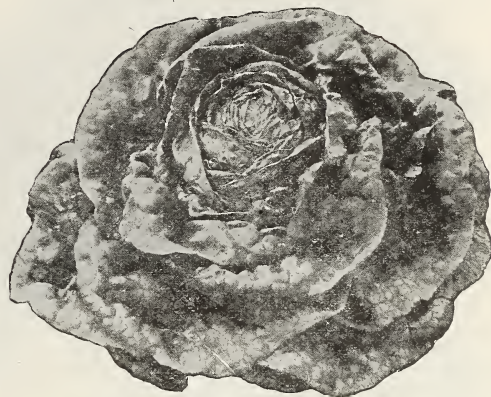
Maximum or Immensity—A wonderful heat resisting variety, remaining a long time, even in the hottest weather, without going to seed. Green outside and yellow within. One of the largest and most solid of the heading varieties and its quality is of the best.

Yellow Seeded Butter—A valuable variety for late spring and summer planting, as it stands the heat well and is slow in going to seed. Its large, solid, yellow heads are very crisp and tender.

Salamander—An old favorite sort, but still one of the best. Forms good sized compact heads; color, light green, white on inside. It remains long in head and withstands drought and heat very well.

Iceberg—Of beautiful appearance and excellent quality; leaves green, slightly tinged with red at the edge; heads good size.

Golden Queen—A desirable early sort. One of the best for outdoor planting as for growing under glass. The color is a beautiful golden yellow. Heads are solid, crisp and very tender.



May King.



Salamander.

COS OR ROMAINE LETTUCE.

This is a favorite class of lettuce in Europe, and is now also becoming popular in this country. The long, narrow leaves which form solid heads, bleach and quickly become snow white. They excel all other lettuces in quality, having a taste and crispness which is unexcelled.

Paris White Cos—Grows to very large size; a fine sort.

Trianon Cos—Similar to the above, but grows whiter and matures earlier.



Cos or Romaine Lettuce.

LEEK—(Lauch).

Sow early in spring, in drills, 1 foot apart and 1 inch deep. When the plants are 6 inches high, transplant in a deep, rich soil in rows 12 inches apart and 6 inches in the rows, as deep as possible so that the neck may be covered and blanched. Seed may also be sown in fall and plants transplanted in spring. One oz. to 100 feet of drill.

American Flag—(Broad Scotch or London Flag)—A large, strong growing variety of excellent quality. Very hardy. The best for market and home gardens.

MARTYNIA.

An ornamental as well as useful plant. It grows in large bushes bearing Gloxinialike flowers. When young and tender the seed pods are gathered and used for pickling. 1 oz. to 200 hills.

Proboscidea—The best variety.

MUSTARD—(Senf).

Mustard is not only used as a condiment, but the green leaves are used as a salad, or cut and boiled like spinach. The culture is the same as for cress.

Chinese, or Giant Southern Curled—Leaves are very large, often measuring 14 inches. Ready to use in about 6 weeks after sowing and continuing to yield until frost. The leaves which are curled are eaten boiled, like spinach.

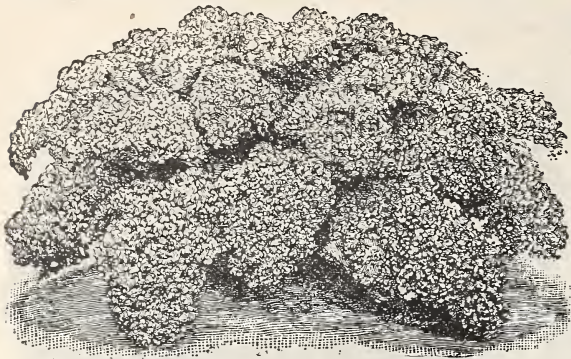
White London—The leaves are light green, mild and tender when young, seed light yellow.

Black or Brown—Stronger than the white.



Leek.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book



Dwarf Green Curled Kale.

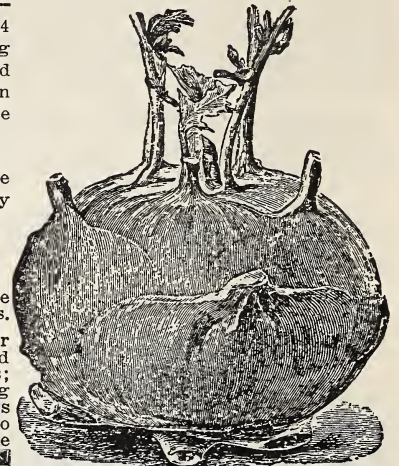
Siberian—Sometimes called "Sprouts" and "German Greens." The plant is low, spreading and very hardy, the leaves are not as curly as the Dwarf Green Curled.

KOHLRABI

A popular vegetable intermediate between the cabbage and the cauliflower. Sow in drills from May to July. One oz. to 3,000 plants.

Early White Vienna—The finest sort for forcing as well as for field planting. Round like an apple in shape, skin very smooth and thin; leaves few, but very erect; flesh unsurpassed in tenderness; purity and exquisite flavor. The leaves do not show the disfiguring swellings and indentations where they sprout from the head as is usually the case. The foliage rises almost perpendicular and not to the side, thus allowing very close planting. It is a very valuable variety.

Early Purple Vienna—Differs from the above only in color.



Kohlrabi.

Every garden should contain a few Herbs. They are very useful.



Sweet Basil.



Sage.



Sweet Marjoram.



Summer Savory.



Thyme.

Plant Herbs in the Garden Corners. You will be well repaid.

HERBS—Sweet, Pot and Medicinal.

Every garden should have a few of these herbs, as they are necessary for culinary and medicinal purposes. The seed should be sown in light, rich, pulverized soil. The stems and leaves should be cut when the plant is coming into bloom, and dried.

Anise—Used for garnishing.

Balm (Citronen-Kraut)—Used for making tea and wine.

Sweet Basil (Basilikum)—Used in soups.

Borage (Borrasch)—Leaves used in salads.

Caraway (Kuemmel)—Seeds used in Confectionery and medicines.

Catnip (Gundelrebe)—Used for seasoning.

Chamomile (Camille)—Used for tea.

Chervil (Double Curled)—Largely used in soups.

Coriander (Koriander)—Used for flavoring.

Dill—Leaves used in pickles and soups.

Fennel (Fenchel)—Leaves are boiled and used in fish sauces.

Hyssop (Ysop)—Used in making tea.

Horehound (Andorn)—Used in flavoring.

Lavender (Lavendel)—An aromatic herb.

Sweet Marjoram (Marjoram)—For seasoning.

Pennyroyal (Minze)—Used in puddings.

Rosemary (Rosmarien)—Seasoning.

Rue (Raute)—Given to the fowls as a cure for roup.

Saffron (Saffran)—Seasoning.

Sage (Salbei)—Leaves and tops, used for seasoning, stuffing and in sauces.

Summer Savory (Bohnenkraut)—Leaves and shoots used for seasoning.

Thyme (Thimian)—Seasoning.

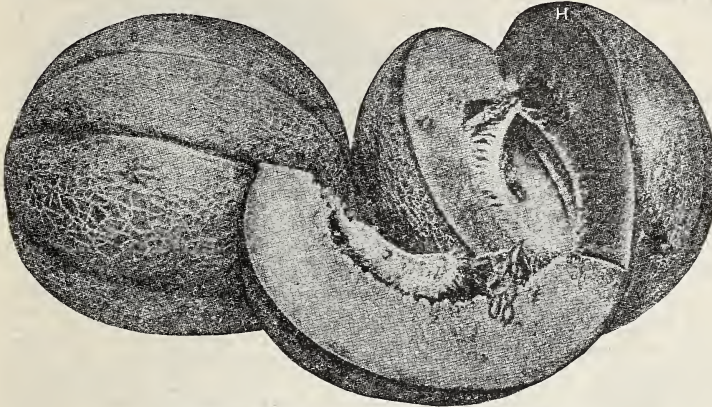
Tansy (Wurmkraut)—Leaves and tops used for dressings and soups. Also used for medicinal purposes.

Wormwood (Wermuth)—Leaves used as a tonic and vermifuge and as a dressing for fresh bruises.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

MUSK MELON—(Zucker-Melone).

Light soil suits the melon best. Plant in hills about 6 feet apart, mixing a shovelful of rotted manure in each hill. Sow about 12 seeds in each hill and when well started thin out to 3 or 4 plants. Pinch off the strong shoots and the young fruit, if it sets too plentiful, so as to increase the size of the remainder. One ounce to 60 hills; about 3 pounds to the acre.



Hunkel's Improved Milwaukee Market.

Hoodoo—This new melon has stirred up a lot of interest among melon growers. It is a melon of the "Rocky-Ford," or Netted Gem type, but has orange colored flesh and is much sweeter than the old green-fleshed kind. The melons are oval and of about the same size as Netted Gem. They are thickly netted and the flesh is firm, so that it is a melon that can be shipped long distances and will stand a long time after picking. It is just the size and shape to pack nicely in baskets or crates. If a medium size, yellow flesh melon is wanted for shipping or for home use, this will be found a good one. The flavor is very fine and the vines are prolific and healthy.

Rocky-Ford, or Netted Gem—An improvement on the old types of Netted Gem. The flesh is light green, very deep and fine grained, and exceedingly sweet. The melons are oval in shape and uniform in size. The strain of seed that we offer originated with the growers of Rocky-Ford, Colo., who are famous the country over for growing the finest melons.

Nutmeg—Nutmeg shaped; finely netted. Flesh greenish-yellow, rich and sugary.

Tip Top—This melon is everything that its name implies. It is very handsome in appearance, round in shape and finely netted. It is a yellow fleshed melon of the finest quality; each and every melon grown, large or small, is a good one. It is a quick grower and a heavy yielder.

**BURRELL'S GEM.
OR ORDWAY'S PINK MEAT.**

The golden fleshed Rocky-Ford. It is about the same size as the Rocky-Ford, but has rich golden yellow flesh instead of green. Flesh is of a most delicious flavor, seeming almost to melt in the mouth and still so solid as to be a most desirable shipping sort. The seed cavity is very small. The melons average about six inches long, four and one-half inches in diameter, and weigh about 2¼ pounds each; an abundant yielder. Shipments of these melons from Colorado to Eastern markets brought from 50 to 300 per cent more than the best Rocky-Fords. This should insure its popularity with market gardeners who have a "particular" trade and with private gardeners who want melons for their own use which are of exceptional choice quality. Our seed is very choice.

Our Musk Melon seed is saved from perfect melons only and is true to type. It should not be compared with inferior seed offered at low prices where no care is taken to insure trueness of type.

HUNKEL'S IMPROVED MILWAUKEE MARKET MELON.**THE BEST ALL-AROUND MUSK MELON.**

This fine new melon made its appearance in the Milwaukee Market a few years ago and has always commanded a much higher price than any other variety. It is a cross between the old Surprise and a Gem Melon. It is the finest home melon, and as a market variety it has no superior. It is a green melon with dark salmon flesh, thick, firm and solid, and of a very rich flavor; practically stringless. It is exceedingly productive and very attractive in appearance, medium in size and ripens medium early; in fact, it is in our opinion the best all-around musk melon on the market. The stock we offer is the originator's strain.

Banana—This variety gets its name on account of the long fruits having a banana-like aroma. The fruits are often fifteen to twenty inches in length, and from four to six inches in diameter. The salmon flesh is thick and of a delicious flavor.

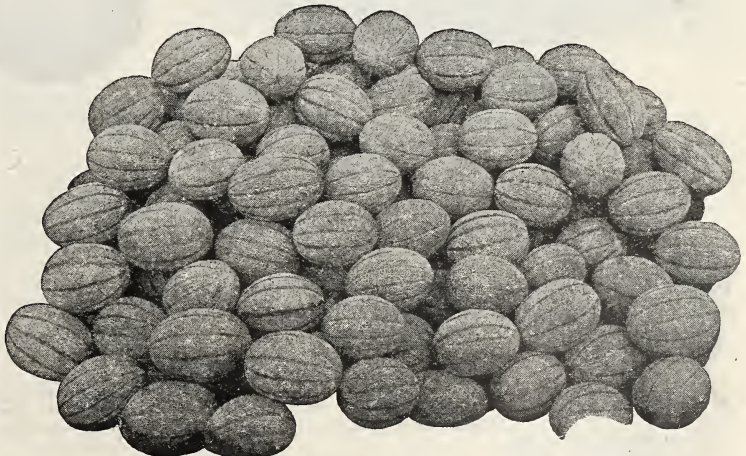
Emerald Gem—Where an extra early melon for home use is wanted, nothing can excel this superb sort. It is of medium size, outside skin emerald green in color and smooth. Ripens clear through to the rind, which is very thin. The flesh is thick and juicy, of a nice salmon color; for sweetness and flavor it is unequaled. A prolific bearer.

Jenny Lind—The earliest of the green fleshed sorts and one of the sweetest. It is a round or flat variety, 3 to 5 inches in diameter—a very convenient size for serving in halves. A profitable variety as it is a prolific yielder.

Princess, or Perfection—One of the best for the home garden. It is round in shape, with a heavy netted dark green skin. The flesh is salmon colored, thick, sweet and luscious. The melons ripen early and grow to good size.

Extra Early Hackensack—This is a selection of the old Hackensack, but it is fully ten days earlier. The melons are round shaped, flattened at the end and very productive. It is an excellent melon for gardeners.

Hackensack—A green fleshed nutmeg of excellent form.



Burrell's Gem Musk Melon.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

MUSK MELON—Continued.**HONEY DEW MELON.**

THE NEWEST MELON OF ALL. UNEQUALLED FLAVOR. WONDERFUL KEEPER. VIGOROUS GROWER AND FRUITER. MEATIEST MELON EVER ORIGINATED.

The Honey Dew is unlike any other melon. It was originated by crossing a Casaba with a Bulgarian Melon. It is almost round in form (8 to 10 inches) the rind when matured being a greenish yellow without netting of any form. The rind is very thin ($\frac{1}{4}$ inch), but tough and firm and hard to scratch or bruise, which accounts for its wonderful keeping qualities. The meat is emerald green in color, is very deep and thick and sweetly aromatic; exceedingly sweet, and very juicy. Seed cavity very small and contains very few seeds. It is very popular in all markets usually retailing at from .35 to 75 cents each.

HUNKEL'S SELECT OSAGE MELON.

Hunkel's Select Osage.

This is without doubt the finest melon ever produced in this country. It is of medium size, oval in form, dark green in color, handsomely netted and slightly ribbed. The flesh is extremely and uniformly thick, of firm texture, rich salmon in color, highly flavored and delicious to the rind. Cavity very small. It is a remarkable keeper and an excellent shipper.

Paul Rose, or Petosky—This melon is the result of a cross between the Osage and the Netted Gem combining the sweetness of the former with the fine netting of the latter. Added to this the firm rind, the heavy texture of its flesh, the small seed cavity and its keeping qualities, make it one of the most desirable of all melons.

MELON PEACH.

Vegetable Orange, or Mango Melon—The fruit are about the size of a large peach, oval shaped and of a bright orange color, somewhat russeted. When they first ripen they are quite hard and have very little taste, but soon become mellow and sweet and have a rich flavor. When ripe the fruit falls from the vine; the flesh is very firm, with a small cavity in the center, and when peeled and the seeds taken out they resemble peaches. For sweet pickling, pies and preserves they are superb; a few pieces of sliced lemon or a little lemon essence adds to their flavor and is usually desirable.

OKRA OR GUMBO

The pods when young are used in soups and stews, or served like asparagus. They can also be sliced and hung up in the shade to cure like dried apples; in this condition they can be used for soups at any time. The ripe seeds are also used as a substitute for coffee. Sow early in spring and transplant to drills about 2 feet apart.



Okra.

White Velvet—The pods are perfectly round, smooth and of an attractive white velvet appearance; of superior flavor and tenderness.

Dwarf—Early and prolific; short thick pods.

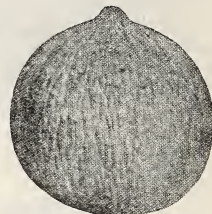
CASABAS.**WINTER MUSK MELONS.**

The Casabas or Winter Musk Melons are a recent acquisition to the vegetable line and have become exceedingly popular. They originated in Turkey and Northern Africa, and have been grown in California and the southwest the last few years and shipped to the eastern markets in carloads. They are now also grown successfully throughout the entire north. Casabas are a late maturing type of musk melon that do not ripen on the vine; the fruit must be taken indoors to ripen. The rind is thick and hard so that they can be shipped to market without crating, as are watermelons.

With the development of the Casabas it has made it possible to have one of the most delicious melons for Christmas that can be had at any time of the year.

The Casabas should be planted as soon as ground becomes warm, or started in hotbeds and transplanted; cultivate the same as musk melons. They should be picked before fully matured and packed away in a cool and well ventilated shed. When there is danger of freezing they should be removed to the cellar or packed with enough hay or straw around them to prevent freezing; in this way they will keep nicely to mid-winter. They should not be eaten until the hard rind of the Pineapple and Golden Beauty will give slightly under pressure, but the Improved Hybrid is not at its best until the thumb can make an impression as in a mellow apple. We offer the best varieties.

Winter Pineapple—This is the original Casaba. It is a medium sized, round melon with green skin. The color of the flesh is a deep lemon yellow. The quality is delicious, having a rich spicy flavor. Excellent shipper and keeper.



Winter Pineapple.

Improved Hybrid—This is a cross between the Winter Pineapple and some variety of musk melon. It grows to large size and is of delicious flavor. It is a rampant grower and yields enormously; as many as fifteen melons were taken from one vine. It is a profitable variety both early and late, and is unexcelled for the home market.



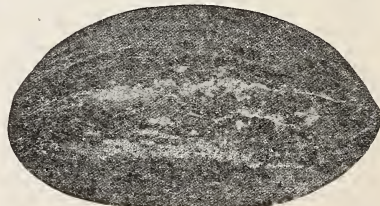
Golden Beauty.

Golden Beauty—Similar in all respects to the Winter Pineapple except that it has a beautiful golden yellow color, even before it ripens. A good market sort.

White's Favorite—Unexcelled for the market or private garden. It is just as delicious as the Improved Hybrid, but is more prolific and ripens on the vine like the musk melon. It should be planted, grown and marketed, in summer the same as any musk melon.

Santa Claus—

The name is appropriate to the melon. The rind is beautifully mottled gold and black; the shell is hard and about one-eighth of an inch thick. There is no seed cavity, the seeds being imbedded in a jelly-like pulp. The light green flesh is absolutely stringless; its flavor exceeds anything in the melon line. Keeps well until January.



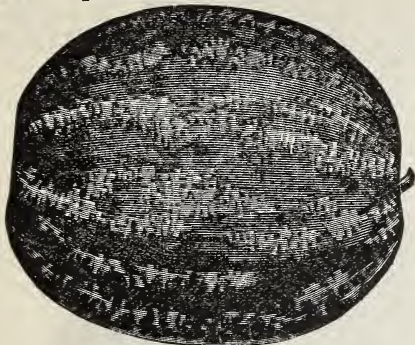
Santa Claus.

We are prepared to fill your order at any time—right NOW. It will pay you to order early, so you will have your seed to sow just at the right time.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

WATER MELON—(Wasser-Melone.)

Watermelons require a rich, sandy soil for best development and do best in warm latitudes. Cultivate same as Musk-melon except that the hills should be nearly double the distance. **1 ounce to 30 hills; about 3 pounds to the acre.**

**Cole's Early.**

Peerless, or Ice Cream—A home melon. Its extremely thin rind prevents it from being shipped. It is of medium size; skin is pale green, slightly mottled; flesh, bright scarlet, fine grained, solid to the center, sweet, crisp and melting.

Kolb's Gem—Vines of medium size but remarkably vigorous and healthy. Leaves of medium size, deeply cut with a peculiar frilled edge. Fruit of the largest size, round or slightly oval, marked with irregular mottled stripes of dark and light green. Rind exceedingly hard and firm, making it a good sort for shipping long distance. Flesh bright red, solid, a little coarse, but sweet and tender.

McIver's Sugar—A very productive and hardy melon of a very handsome appearance. It attains great weight, but never cracks or loses its flavor no matter how wet the season may be. **It takes the lead wherever tried.**

Dixie—A decidedly popular Melon. A cross between the Kolb's Gem and the old reliable Mountain Sweet: It surpasses the Kolb's Gem as a long distance shipping Melon, while it fully equals the Mountain Sweet in its excellent flavor, and is ten to twelve days earlier than either. In shape about one-third longer than thick; color of skin dark green and beautifully striped, rind thin, but remarkably hard; flesh bright scarlet, sweet and juicy.

Monte Cristo—Medium sized; color, dark green flesh, red, very sweet and tender.

Gypsy, or True Georgia Rattlesnake—One of the largest and also one of the best shippers. Fruit oblong, square at the ends; skin, distinctly striped light and dark green; flesh, scarlet and very sweet.

Citron—This variety grows uniformly round and smooth. It has a handsomely striped and marbled skin of light green. Used only for preserves and pickles, and not for eating in the raw state. Very prolific.

Tom Watson—This is absolutely the best melon introduced to date. The average melon will weigh 35 to 40 lbs. and measure about 28 inches long and 12 inches in diameter. The rind is dark glossy green, very tough and thin; the flesh is dark red, very crisp, no strings and most delicious in taste. A splendid shipper, always commanding top prices wherever known.

Cole's Early—The Earliest and Sweetest Variety. Sure to ripen in this section in August. The melons are of fair size, usually averaging about 12 inches long; rind is green striped with lighter shades. The flesh is bright red in color, solid and crisp, and free from all stringiness, very solid, with a small seed cavity. It is very sweet and refreshing.

Sweetheart—A fine early variety, very vigorous and productive. It is large and oval shaped with a rind of light and dark green colors. Flesh is bright red, solid and firm but very tender.

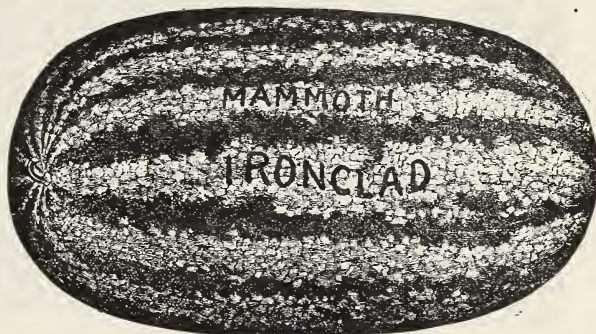
Kleckley's Sweet—A large melon, about 20 inches long and about 12 inches in diameter. The skin is dark green and the rind is only about 1/2 inch thick. The scarlet flesh is sweet and sugary and entirely free from stringiness.

Cuban Queen—In quality one of the best while its solidity is so marked that it weighs one-third more than melons of the same size of other varieties, specimens often weighing 80 lbs. and upwards.

Boss—Early, oblong shaped. Flesh deep scarlet and unusually sweet flavored; skin dark green; rind very thin and tough.

Mammoth Ironclad—An oblong melon having a rind of such remarkable strength and impenetrability as to render it perfectly "ironclad," hence the best shipper produced to date. Flesh, red, sweet, tender, crisp and juicy. Heart very large. Keeping qualities of this melon are remarkable; whether picked or left upon the vine they remain perfectly fresh fully one month after ripening.

Mountain Sweet—Large, oblong, dark green flesh solid and very sweet.



If you are Troubled with Bugs on Your Melons Try Slug Shot; It Kills Them.

CHOICE ONION SETS

Onion Sets are sold by weight. One pint weighs 1/2 lb.; quart weighs 1 lb.; bu. weighs 32 lbs.

BOTTOM ONION SETS.

These are small onions produced from seed sown thickly and harvested in July. When planted early they will produce early green onions or if allowed to mature will make large onions.

Yellow Bottom Sets—Fine dry sets, medium in size and unsprouted. Fine for raising early big onions.

White Bottom Sets—Our sets of these are very choice, small dry and unsprouted.

Red Bottom Sets—Bright, deep red in color, even and dry. Much used for raising early big onions.

EGYPTIAN WINTER OR PERENNIAL.

Used for green onions only as they form no large bulbs. Very early and hardy, remaining in the ground over winter.

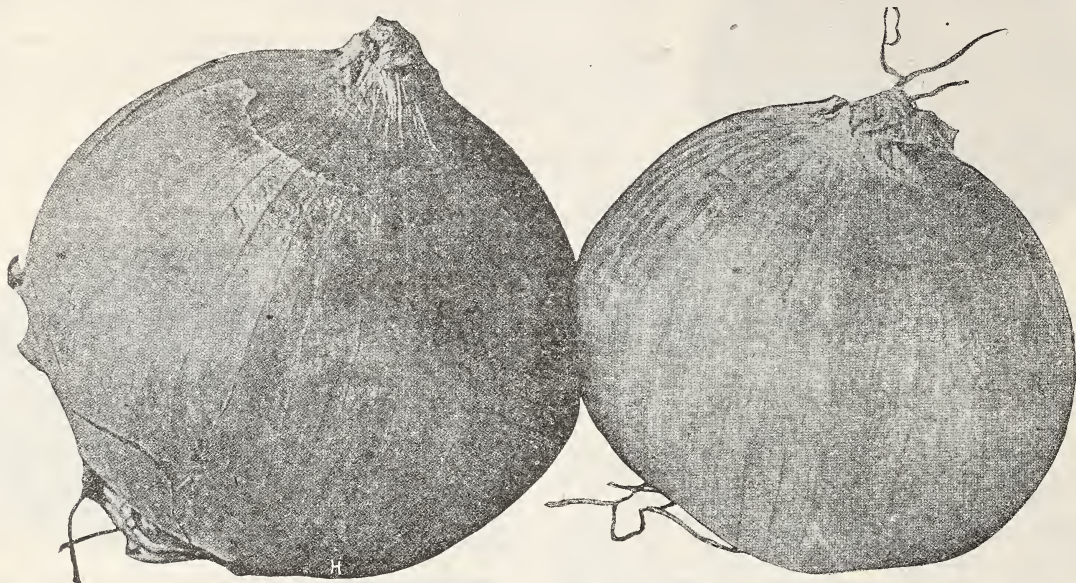


For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

HUNKEL'S PEDIGREED ONION SEED—(Zwiebel.)

We pride ourselves in supplying the **VERY BEST ONION SEEDS** that can be produced.

Sow in rich, sandy soil, in drills 1 foot apart, as soon as ground can be worked in the spring. Thin to 3 or 4 inches, using the rake, and hoe frequently to keep down the weeds. The finest Onions are produced by the new method of sowing the seed in hotbed in February and March, and transplanting the seedlings to the open ground. For this the Southport Globe (White, Yellow, Red) Ailsa Craig, Gigantic Gibraltar, Mammoth Silver King, and Prize Taker are preferred. **1 oz. to 100 feet of drill; 5 lbs. to the acre.**

**HUNKEL'S FANCY YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.**

On the majority of markets in this country the yellow Onion has by far the most sale and for this purpose our Fancy Yellow Globe Danvers Onion supplies the standard of quality. The shape is almost, not quite, globe shaped, and the bulbs are of good size with very thin necks. The color is a dark orange yellow the flesh is pure white, solid and of good quality. Its keeping qualities are of the best, many of our market growing customers regularly keeping their onions grown from this seed into May and June. This strain is so nearly globe shaped, that it passes for a globe, and its earliness, being several weeks earlier than the Southport Onion, usually permit the planter to realize the high early market prices. The crop is uniform and ripens evenly at one time. Our seed is carefully grown and will please the most critical.

Yellow Globe Danvers, Select Stock—The standard sort for market and private gardeners. It grows uniform in shape, is mild flavored and is a very good keeper. The entire crop ripens down at one time.

Extra Early Flat Red—The first red onion to ripen and at the same time one of the handsomest in appearance. Our strain of seed has been bred especially for earliness and uniformity in ripening by an experienced grower and will be found to ripen at least two weeks earlier than the Wethersfield. Flat, good red color, medium in size.

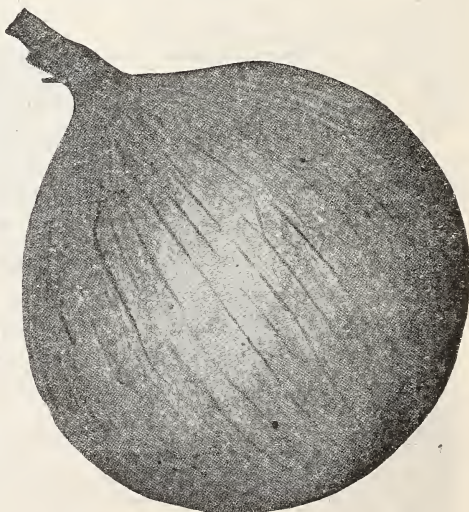
Large Red Wethersfield—This is the standard red variety. Large size; skin deep purplish-red; form round, somewhat flattened; flesh, purplish-white, fine grained, and strong flavored. It ripens in September, is very productive, and is the best keeper.

Prizetaker—This is the largest and handsomest onion we have even known. Some of the bulbs weigh from 4 to 5 pounds. The skin is of a rich golden color while the flesh is white and very sweet and mild. It grows perfectly globe-shaped and has a very small neck. Our seed is American grown.

Southport White Globe—Handsome, large-sized globular in form. Skin and flesh a pure white. The demand at all times being fully up to the supply, the grower is well repaid for all expense and labor. To succeed in producing good, pure white Onions, the crop should be pulled just as the stalks begin to fall down, and then allow them to dry off in the open air, keeping them free from rain or dew, which would cause discoloration of the bulbs.

Southport Yellow Globe—This variety has the same general characteristics as the Southport White and Red Globe, but yellow in color. It is entirely distinct from the Danvers type. The flesh is white and mild in flavor. It is quite productive and a good keeper. It is a handsome Onion, like all the Southport shapes; and they always command a high price in all markets.

Southport Red Globe—Same as the yellow with the exception of the color which is a fine red. This variety is very popular on the markets as a red sort.



Prizetaker.

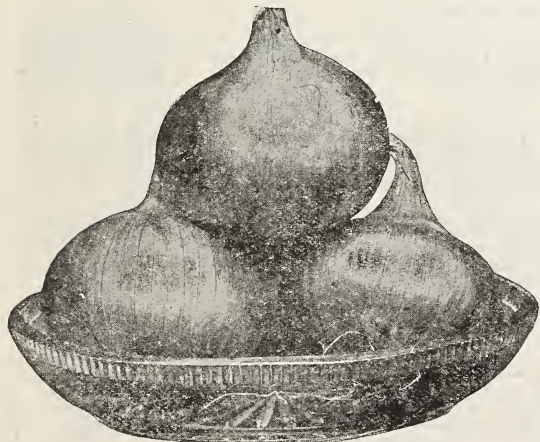
For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

ONION SEED—Continued.

White Portugal Onion.

White Queen—A very white skinned variety of especial value for pickling. If seed is sown out of doors in spring it will produce bulbs about an inch in diameter, maturing very early. If these bulbs are set out the following spring, or if plants are grown under glass in winter and set out in the spring, they will produce large onions.

Hunkel's Silverskin Pickling—A splendid pickling onion of quick growth and good keeping qualities. By sowing the seed early in spring and again in July, two crops can be harvested. Sow seed thickly to produce nice hard onions. Very uniform in size and very tender; an excellent sort to use for bunching. The bulbs are pure white and do not turn green if exposed to the sun.



Ailsa Craig Onion.

White Portugal, or Silver Skin—A large flat onion, of mild flavor and great beauty, its clear white skin glistening like silver. A fine sort to use when young for salad or bunching onion, or for pickles. It is an excellent keeper for fall and winter use.

Gigantic Gibraltar—This new Spanish Onion is similar in shape and color to the Prizetaker, but when it is grown under ordinary conditions has proved to be very much larger and harder; also keeps better. The leaves of blades are distinct in appearance, being deep green, with glossy surface, enabling it to withstand dry weather, and the attacks of insects. The handsome large bulbs are nearly globular in form. Thin skin of light straw color; flesh, white, tender and mild.

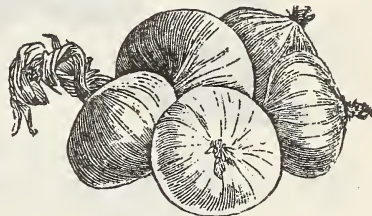
Ohio Yellow Globe—This is an extra fine selection of the best colored, finest shaped and heaviest yielding bulbs, entirely distinct from the old type Yellow Globe Danvers. It is earlier, has a smaller neck, is perfectly globe shaped, and is uniform in size and color.

Yellow Strassburg, or Dutch—Bulbs quite flat, of good size, skin yellow, flesh white, of mild flavor, and keeps well. Used very extensively for growing onion sets.

Michigan Yellow Globe—The bulbs are large and uniformly spherical with very small necks; the largest diameter below the center of the bulbs is of a rich orange color. Enormous yielders and splendid keepers.

Australian Brown—Of medium size, wonderfully hard and solid, and most attractive for market, both as to form and appearance. The color of the skin is a clear amber brown. So widely contrasted from any other onion is this color that it will be noticed on the market, and when once bought, customer will be likely to return and ask for those "beautiful brown onions."

White Bunching (White Lisbon)—An extra early variety maturing large snowy white onions of very fine quality long before other sorts are ready. While it is not a good keeper it is unsurpassed for early bunching or using green.



Hunkel's Silverskin Pickling.

AILSA CRAIG ONION.

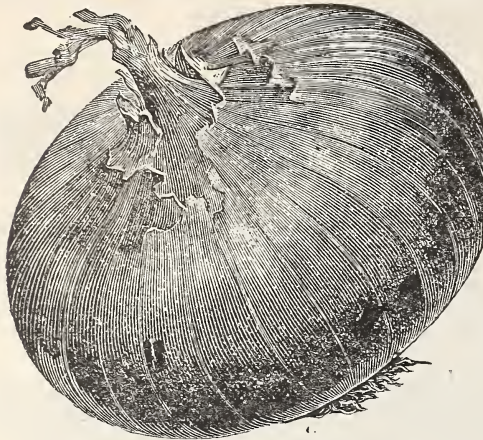
One of the largest of onions. It is a very handsome, oval shaped variety with pale straw-colored skin; twelve bulbs have been known to weigh thirty pounds. In England it is the most popular large onion grown. For exhibition it is unexcelled—always giving under the same conditions much larger and more shapely bulbs than the Prizetaker. To attain its largest size it should be sown early in the Spring in the hot-bed and later be transplanted. The onion is very productive, is a good keeper for a large onion, and for those who like an onion raw we highly recommend it on account of its mild and acceptable pungent flavor. Market gardeners who grow this sort box them and compete successfully with the imported Spanish onion. Our seed is grown from English Prize-winning stock.

WHITE WELSH ONION.

(For Green Onions.)

The best sort for "Green Onions." While the seed is sown the same as any other onion seed, it does not form bulbs, but sends up shoots or "green onions" which are very mild and sweet. The plants when once formed are perennials and will remain in the ground for years, although best results are obtained by treating as an annual. Can be sown in Spring or Fall, if sown in Fall they are ready to pull when sets are being planted.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book



Mammoth Silver King.

BERMUDA ONIONS.

These onions grow to an immense size and are of a beautiful form. The skin is very thin; flesh white, fine grained, of mild and pleasant flavor. Our seed is true to name and comes to us direct from the Teneriffe Islands.

Bermuda White—Immense onions of Waxy white color, flat and so mild as to be unusually palatable.

Bermuda Red—Same as the white, differing only in color which is pale red.

Crystal White Wax—The earliest of the Bermuda Onions. Somewhat more round than the other sorts and very popular. Grown in the north it produces one of the mildest and sweetest of all onions.

ITALIAN ONIONS.

Mammoth Silver King—This sort is one of the largest in cultivation, averaging from 15 to 22 inches in circumference, and often weighing from 2½ to 4 lbs. It matures early and is of uniformly large size and fine shape, being flattened, but thick. The skin is silvery-white in color; flesh tender, of mild, sweet flavor. A fine sort for exhibition purposes.

White Pearl—Extra early; a splendid onion of mild flavor, flesh and skin pure white; good keeper.

PARSLEY—(Petersilie).

Parsley thrives best in rich soil. Sow seeds early in spring ½ inch deep, previously soaking the seed in water for several days to help it germinate.

Plain Leaved—Leaves flat, deeply cut, but not curled. It is often preferred on account of its very dark color and because of its hardness, but especially because of its superiority for flavoring, while the curled sorts are more extensively used for garnishing.

Extra Double Curled—A dwarf, beautifully curled sort. Excellent for garnishing.

Champion Moss Curled—A fine English prize winning variety. The leaves are curled and are deep green in color. Very hardy and slow to run to seed. Can be grown in window boxes.

Hamburg Rooted, or German Parsley—The root is the edible portion of this variety and resembles a small parsnip.



Hamburg Rooted Parsley.

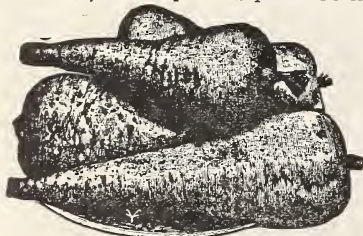


Champion Moss Curled Parsley.

nip both in color and shape. Flesh white, a little dry, and having a flavor similar to celeriac. Foliage same as Plain Parsley. Very hardy and should be cultivated like parsnip.

PARSNIP—(Pastinake).

Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in rich soil, in drills 18 inches apart. The ground should be well and deeply dug. Thin to 6 to 8 inches in the rows. Hoe and cultivate often to keep down weeds. The roots will be improved by frost and can be left in ground over winter. 1 oz. to 200 feet of drills; 5 to 6 pounds per acre in drills.



Hollow Crown Parsnip.

Long Smooth, or Hollow Crown—(Abbott's Improved)—The old standard, and one of the best for general farm use and for home or market purposes. Long smooth, tender and sugary; very hardy; will keep throughout the winter with very little protection.

Improved Guernsey—This improved fine strain of Guernsey Parsnip is strictly a table variety. The roots do not grow long as the Hollow Crown, but are of a greater diameter, and more easily gathered. It is a very heavy cropper; the roots are smooth, about twelve inches in length, and with a very deep hollow crown and small top. The flesh is very fine grained and sweet all the way through, and of excellent quality.

Market Gardeners, Farmers' Clubs and Institutions wanting to purchase seeds in large quantities should write for special prices. Although we have made prices very low in this catalogue, yet where a number of pounds or bushels are wanted, we can frequently supply at a lower price than by the single pound or bushel. In writing, give us a list of quantities wanted, and we will return promptly with our Lowest Cost Price. Beware of cheap seeds. Good seeds are not sold at half price.

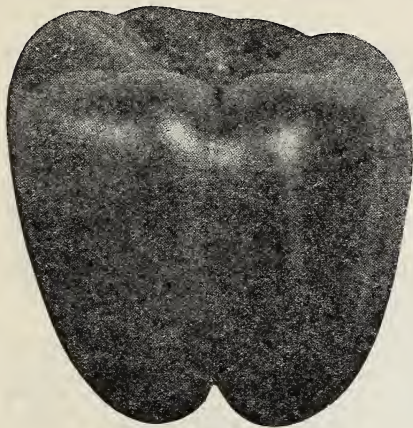
For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

PEPPER—(Pfeffer).

Sow in hot-beds or house in March, and when the soil has become warm, set in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches in the rows. Hoe frequently. 1 oz. to 1000 plants.

Chinese Giant—A magnificent new variety, the largest and finest Pepper in cultivation. The plant is about two feet high, of strong, vigorous growth, stocky in habit, very productive, and ripens its fruit earlier than the Ruby King. The fruit averages 4 inches in diameter, and is of a bright glossy scarlet when ripe. The flesh is unusually thick and very mild, having none of the pungency of most of the older varieties. The immense size of the fruit and its brilliant color render it very attractive.

Pimiento—This variety is largely grown in Spain, canned and shipped to all parts of the world and greatly relished everywhere. Especially good for picnic sandwiches. The green pepper is excellent stuffed and pickled or filled with meat and baked. The fruits are heart-shaped about 4 inches long by 3 inches across and are of deep green color when young, turning deep scarlet when matured; flesh very thick, mild and sweet, without any pungency. Very early, largely grown by canners and a profitable market sort.



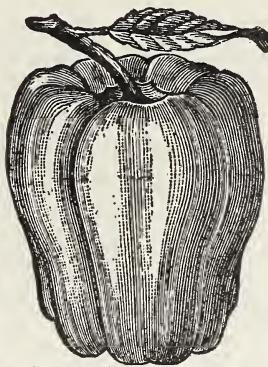
Pepper, Large Bell.

Ruby King—An improved American variety very large and attractive. The plants grow about 2½ feet high, are vigorous, compact and productive. The fruits are often four to five inches long and of deep green color when young, bright red when ripe. The flesh is thick and mild flavored. One of the best sorts for mangoes and stuffed peppers.

Large Bell or Bull Nose (Sweet Mountain)—The plants grow about two feet high, are vigorous and compact. Very productive; crop ripens very uniformly, and early. The fruits are large, with thick, mild flesh of excellent quality for use in salads and mangoes or stuffed peppers. Deep green when fruit is young and bright crimson when ripe.

Large Sweet Spanish—Grows very upright about two and one-half feet high, is very compact, vigorous and productive. The fruits are very large, about 7 inches in length and 2 inches in diameter, with very thick, mild flesh of excellent quality. Color is deep green when young and rich red when ripe.

It is easier than most people think to grow a few Peppers. They are excellent to have on hand for salads, pickles and mangoes—as well as for seasoning meats and vegetable dishes. The milder varieties are relished by many in sandwiches. Everyone with a garden should surely plant peppers. They add fine flavor to relishes, winter sauces and salads.



Golden Dawn Pepper.

Golden Dawn—A beautiful variety, similar in shape and size to the Bull Nose. The fruit, however, is a beautiful golden yellow and is very sweet, having absolutely no sharp taste.

Long Red Cayenne—Pods are about 3 to 4 inches long, beautiful red when ripe, and are very hot and pungent.

Chili Red—Dwarf growing plants with slender pointed fruits about 2 inches long, which when ripe are very hot and pungent. Extensively used for pickling and making sauces.

Tabasco—The hottest pepper grown. Bears immense quantities of bright scarlet pods about an inch long. Makes fine pepper sauce and pepper vinegar.

RHUBARB, OR PIE PLANT—(Rhabarber).

Sow in drills one foot apart early in spring. In the fall or following spring transplant to 3 feet apart both ways. Do not cut until third year, and do not let plant run to seed, as it will injure vitality. Rich soil suits them best and a good manuring every fall will help wonderfully. One ounce will produce about 800 plants.

Victoria, or Mammoth Red—The most productive sort known. The stalks are numerous, many of them measuring 15 inches in length and 1½ inches in diameter.

Linnaeus—Very early, large and crisp.

SALSIFY

VEGETABLE OYSTER, OR OYSTER PLANT—(Haferwurzel).

A delicious vegetable. Cut into small pieces, it makes a fine soup, like that from oysters. It is also parboiled, grated fine, made into small balls, dipped in butter and fried; also cooked whole like parsnips. The taste is the same as oysters; it is almost impossible to note any difference. Culture same as for parsnips.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—An improved type of this excellent vegetable. It produces roots of nearly double the size and weight of the old variety and of equal as good quality. It is tender and delicious, and resembles a good sized parsnip.

SCORZONERA, OR BLACK SALSIFY.

Same as the white salsify described above with the exception of the skin which is black.

SEA KALE—(Meerkohl).

Grown for its blanched roots, which are cooked as Asparagus. By planting the roots closely in a warm cellar, a supply may be had all winter. Sow in drills two feet apart, thin out to six inches, and the following spring plant in hills three feet apart.

SORREL—(Sauerampfer).

Broad Leaved—Sorrel is cultivated for its leaves which possess a very fine flavor; boiled and served like spinach. It also makes a delicious soup.



Salsify.



Rhubarb.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

PEAS—(Erbsen).

WE SELL ALL SEED PEAS BY WEIGHT. ONE PINT OF PEAS WEIGHS ABOUT 15 OUNCES; ONE QUART 30 OUNCES AND A BUSHEL 60 POUNDS.

Two pounds to 100 feet of Drill; 125 pounds to the Acre in Drills—While almost any soil will produce good peas, yet, like most other vegetables, they respond to liberal treatment and careful cultivation. Well-rotted stable manure and bone meal make excellent fertilizers for this crop. Deep plowing is of greatest importance. For early peas plant as soon as ground can be worked, in light, well-drained soil and a sunny exposure. For main crop a heavier soil may be selected. They are usually planted in double rows, about 4 feet apart, and 3 inches deep. Bush those that require it, when 6 inches high. The wrinkled varieties are not as hardy as the smooth sorts, and should be sown later.

Our seed peas are all grown far north, thoroughly roqued, and carefully handpicked; they are raised only from the finest strains.

THE NEW EARLY PEA "LAXTONIAN."

The largest podded early dwarf variety yet introduced; has created a sensation in this country and abroad. The Laxtonian matures several days ahead of the Gradus and produces pods as large as the Telephone. Five to seven pods of dark green color, well filled with eight to nine peas of a flavor equalling Gradus or Telephone, are borne on a single vine. These peas may be used a week longer than other early sorts, without losing any of their delicious quality. Very hardy, vigorous and a profuse yielder. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

SUTTON'S PIONEER.

A new first-early dwarf, wrinkled pea of exceptional merit. The vines grow about 16 inches high, are very sturdy and carry an immense crop of very large, pointed, slightly curved pods. The pods are well filled with about 8 to 9 plump, tender, rich flavored green peas. Foliage dark green. Ranks well with the Laxtonian, and considered superior to it by many.

GRADUS, OR PROSPERITY.

This fine extra early combines the finest quality with extreme earliness, and is also very productive. It is very hardy and can be planted as early as the smooth peas; grows vigorous and healthy; vines 3 feet in height, very prolific, bearing pods fully as large as the Telephone. The color of the shelled peas is a beautiful light green, which color they retain after being cooked. The quality and the flavor is delicious, and the peas remain sweet and tender for a long time.



Laxtonian.

THOMAS LAXTON.**The New First Early Large-Podded Pea.**

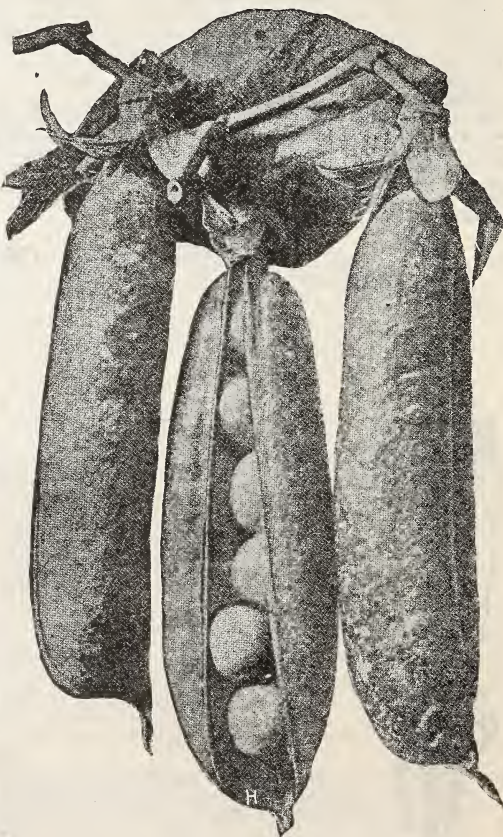
This fine new early pea was raised by crossing "Gradus" with a very early seedling of the "Earliest of All" type. It is a wrinkled marrow with a good constitution. In earliness it is within a day or two of "Earliest of All," but pods contain on the average 7 to 8 very large peas of the richest flavor. The height is from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. As an early we consider this as the finest early pea ever introduced and likely to supersede that fine early pea "Gradus," being earlier, harder in constitution and darker in color. It is a reliable market gardener's as well as private gardener's pea.

Little Marvel—For the earliest crop this variety is better than either American Wonder or Nott's Excelsior, as it matures earlier and the pods contain more peas. It is dwarf, growing about 15 inches high, and the plants are very productive, bearing many twin pods, which are dark green in color. A valuable sort.

Extra Early Maud S.—(First and Best)—This is the earliest of all extra early peas. A fine yielder of fair quality; the pods ripen at one time so that generally the whole crop may be gathered at one picking. Pods $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long; 5 to 7 peas in a pod. Vine about 20 to 26 inches in height. This pea is a great favorite with market gardeners and growers of peas in quantity. Our strain is as nearly perfect as many years of selection can make it.

Alaska—The earliest blue Pea. The dark green color of the pods makes it desirable, as it can be carried long distances without losing color, combined with its earliness and uniformity in ripening, makes it a most desirable sort. The vines grow from 20 to 30 inches high and are covered with well filled pods.

American Wonder—A very fine extra early variety well suited for garden purposes. The flavor and the quality of the Peas is excellent; its dwarf habit making it a desirable sort. 1 foot high. It is a heavy yielder, producing large quantities of good sized and well filled pods.



Gradus or Prosperity.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

PEAS—Continued.

Nott's Excelsior—The sweetest and most prolific of all the early dwarf Peas. It is an improvement on the American Wonder, being as early and bearing larger and more plentiful pods. These pods are about 3 inches long and each contain 6 to 8 large Peas of a very fine flavor and very tender. 14 inches.

Little Gem (Premium Gem)—An early dwarf Pea of Superior flavor, wrinkled, 18 inches high. Very prolific.

Dwarf Telephone, or Daisy—The most productive of all large podded dwarf peas. Vines grow about 16 inches high and are dwarf, stocky, and hardy, and bear a large crop of well filled pods. The pods average 5½ inches in length, and contain 7 to 9 peas of light green color, which are very tender and sweet if gathered young.

Horsford's Market Garden—A great favorite with market gardeners. Pods are large, well filled and of a very good color. Peas of very good quality and sweet. 2 feet.

Improved Stratagem—An improvement on the old Stratagem, which was a poor yielder. This new strain has all the good qualities of the old and is a **heavy yielder**. The vines grow strong and vigorous; pods are of immense size, well filled with large dark green peas of the finest quality. 2 feet.

Champion of England—A popular wrinkled variety, of delicious flavor, profuse bearer. Peas are large and very tender. 5 feet.

Alderman (Admiral Dewey, or Improved Telephone)—The best main crop tall Pea. The pods are of a large size, somewhat darker green than the regular Telephone, and the Peas are tender and deliciously sweet. The vines grow from four to five feet high and are very vigorous and prolific. The finest of all Peas for the home garden and market growing.

Telephone (Selected True Stock)—The market gardener's favorite sort. Immensely productive, and of the finest quality. Vines very strong, averaging 18 to 20 pods per stalk; pods of large size, containing 6 to 7 peas each, which are of a pale green color, and are closely packed in the pod, and are of the most delicious flavor. 4½ feet.

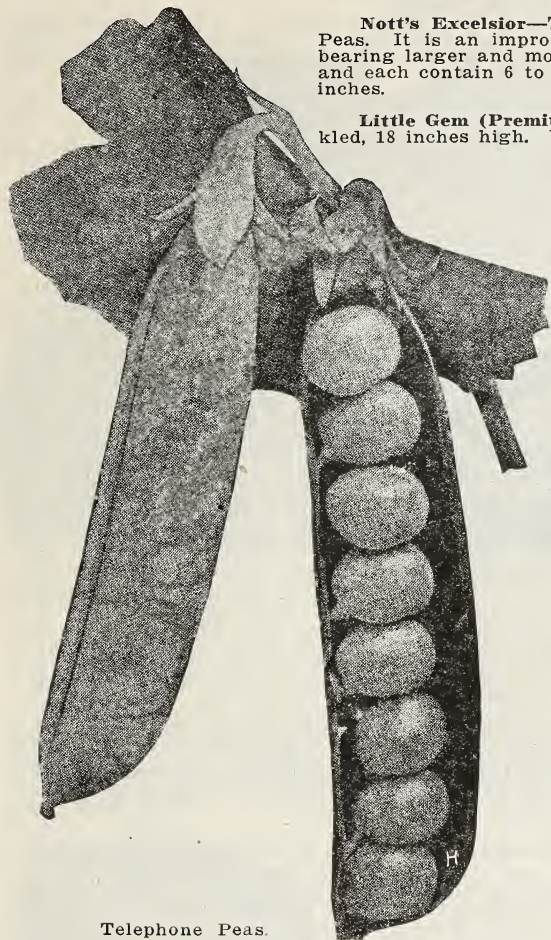
Dwarf Grey Sugar (Edible Pods)—A variety of Pea the pods of which have not that tough lining common to other varieties, therefore can be cooked and eaten same as beans. 2 feet high. Very prolific.

Mammoth Melting Sugar (Edible Pods)—One of the best; very prolific. Height 5 feet.

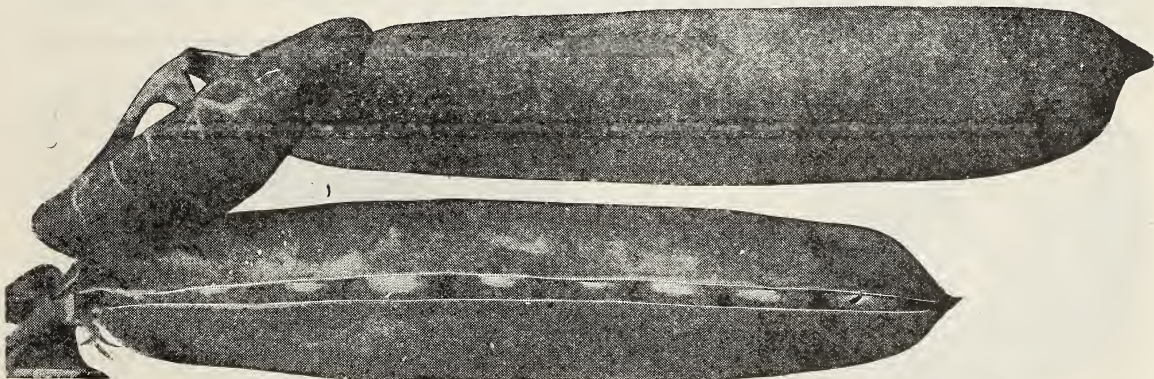
White Marrowfat—A fine variety for soups, used in dry state. Large, broad pods, well filled with large smooth cream colored peas of excellent quality. 5 feet.

Black-Eye Marrowfat—An old standard market variety. Not as sweet as the wrinkled peas, but more hardy. 4 feet.

Field Peas—See Farm Seed Department.



Telephone Peas.



Dwarf Telephone, or Daisy Peas.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

CHOICE SEED POTATOES—(Kartoffeln).

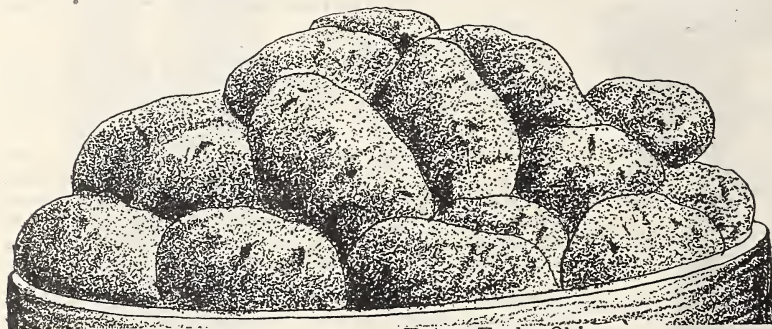
With no other seed is the importance of a change more essential than with the Potato. We offer Fancy Northern Grown Stock, well selected, hand picked and treated for scab. No potatoes grown can compare with Northern grown seed either for **vigor, early maturity, increased yield, freedom from disease and long keeping qualities.**

We offer only a few varieties which have become standard sorts and have proven to be the best varieties grown.

We book orders at any time, and fill in rotation just as soon as the weather will permit, except at the risk of purchaser. At prices named we make no charge for bags, boxes, barrels, or drayage.

To avoid delay, when ordering late in the season, it would be well to mention your second choice, provided we should be sold out of variety ordered.

At the pound price we send by mail prepaid; at peck and bushel rate, they are sent by freight or express at expense of purchaser.



Extra Early Ohio.

EXTRA EARLY SIX WEEKS.

Probably the earliest Potato in existence, and the most popular on account of its reliability under all conditions. It is of medium size, smooth and oblong; skin pink, flesh white. Potatoes are fit for table use in **six weeks from the time of planting**, and are fully matured in ten or eleven weeks.

IRISH COBBLER.

A most excellent extra early variety, maturing good sized tubers seven weeks from time of planting. Has the remarkable characteristic of producing very few, if any, small Potatoes, all the tubers being of marketable size. The vines make short, upright growth, so that the hills may be only a short distance apart. The flesh is pure white, with a clean, smooth creamy white skin; quality excellent, always cooking dry and mealy. Splendid keeper, and taking it all in all, it is a first-class sort and worth the attention of all Potato growers. Specially suited to dry climates on account of its deep roots. Choicest Seed.

GREEN MOUNTAIN OR STATE OF MAINE.

Medium late in season, vines dying down early in fall. The best for loose and muck soils, and especially adapted for Northern States. Gives big crops, not alone because of productiveness, but because compact vines allow close planting and cultivation. Potatoes in a hill always large and well-shaped, with seldom any small ones. Skin creamy white, a little russeted—and fine quality for cooking. Flesh white and flaky. Shallow eyes prevent waste. Potatoes are flattened (easy to cook) and round to oblong in shape.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

A Grand New Potato Quick Maturing Main Crop Variety. Of Best Keeping Qualities and Rare Productiveness.

A new white skin main crop potato. It is a splendid potato, much resembling Rural New Yorker No. 2, of which it is a seedling. It is decidedly better than its parents, the tubers being quite uniform in size, with but few small ones among them. It is from 4 to 6 days later than the parent stock. The color is the same, the skin and flesh being white. In fact it can be justly claimed for Sir Walter Raleigh that it is the whitest fleshed and finest potato on the whole list of main crop sorts, not even excepting the snowflakes. It promises to supersede all other sorts of its class on account of its sterling excellence.

EXTRA EARLY OHIO.

Some early varieties will yield edible potatoes about as soon as the Extra-Early Ohio, but their tops will be green for days after the Extra-Early Ohio have fully ripened. The Extra-Early Ohio is fully two weeks ahead of the Early Rose, and is a general favorite with potato growers and marketmen alike, and the most profitable potato they can possibly grow. The sprouts are very strong, the vines grow erect, and are easy to cultivate; maturing early. It brings the highest prices, and the land can be used for another crop after it; does well on any soil suitable for potatoes. The tubers grow compact in the hill, are easily dug,

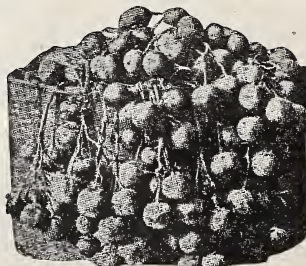
with very few small ones—nearly every potato is of marketable size; has few eyes, which are even with the surface. With heavy manuring, CLOSE PLANTING, and good culture, a very large and profitable crop can be expected—300 to 500 bushels per acre is not an unusual yield.

Our stock is grown in the RED RIVER VALLEY, which is famous for its fine potatoes. The greatest care is taken in the selection of Potatoes for seed and the result is that every one is a picture of what the EARLY OHIO SHOULD BE. We know that no earlier, purer or more handsome stock of early Ohios can be found anywhere.

CARMAN No. 3—THE BEST MAIN CROP POTATO.

The fame of this potato is abroad in the land, and it is unquestionably the very best main crop potato on the market. All the Carman Seedlings (originated by Mr. Elbert S. Carman, later editor of the Rural New Yorker) have proven popular; but the Carman No. 3 is already rivaling in popularity the Burbank, and is undoubtedly a much better potato. Without any exception whatever, it is the GREATEST YIELDING POTATO ever introduced, and it may be fairly claimed that it does not yield any small tubers at all. The tubers are borne very close to the plant, a single turn of the fork turning out every potato. It is of large size and of the shapeliest form. Eyes are few and shallow. It is a perfect keeper, and is not surpassed as a table variety. Skin and flesh are of extreme whiteness. It has no hollow hearts or any dark parts.

HYBRIDIZED POTATO SEED.



Grown From Seed.

We offer a fine stock of choice potato seed, from which new varieties are produced. Experimenting with this seed is very interesting work. Sow early in the house and transplant the same as tomatoes. Every seed makes a distinct variety. Our mixture contains seed not only from this country, but from Europe and South America.

Use Hammond Slug Shot for Potato Bugs. It Kills Them.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

SEED POTATOES—Continued.**VERMONT GOLD COIN.**

The hardiest, most vigorous in growth, most productive and the best in table quality of all potatoes. It has proved to be absolutely unequaled for main crop.

The vines are strong with exceptionally LUXURIANT DEEP GREEN FOLIAGE, making a healthy growth when other varieties are cut down by blight. The tubers are of good size and lie closely together in the hill. In form the tubers are slightly oblong, rather broad and quite thick through. SEE ILLUSTRATION. The eyes are small and there is but little waste in paring. The skin is thin, smooth and glossy. OF A LIGHT GOLDEN TINT, having just sufficient coloring to distinguish it from the white-skinned varieties. The flesh is fine grained, of a PURE PEARLY WHITENESS, AND COOKS TO A DRY FLOURY WHITENESS. Unlike most of the main-crop or late sorts, which need to be well dried out before they will cook properly, these new VERMONT "GOLD COINS," even when freshly dug, cook dry and mealy. Its vigorous growth and great productiveness

make it the most profitable variety for the planter, and its great solidity, smooth regular form, and unequaled table quality will make it the MOST POPULAR AND QUICKEST SELLING ON MARKET.

RURAL NEW YORKER No. 2.

So well known the country over as to need no description here. Largely planted as a main crop variety and never failing to bring the top of the market if properly grown. It belongs to a very distinct class in which the vines are long, spindling, with dark purple stalks, dark green leaves, and purple blossoms. Tubers are large, nearly round, flattened, of uniform size with very smooth, white skin, and numerous in the hill. Very attractive. We have found that this potato is apt to grow too large, and to be hollow. This can be overcome by using plenty of seed, thus crowding the potatoes in the hill. In fact a person who thoroughly understands this potato, can grow it almost any size he wishes. It keeps well, never gets scabby, and is at its best for eating in June and July after other potatoes are gone.

PUMPKIN—(Kuerbis).

May be planted middle of spring, among corn or in the field or in the garden, in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way, 4 seeds in a hill. In other respects cultivated same as melons and cucumbers. Avail planting near other vines. 1 oz. to 30 to 50 hills; 3 to 4 lbs. to the acre.

Hunkel's Sugar Pie—The best of all Pumpkins for pies. The fruit is small in size, but the seed cavity being very small there is a good deal of solid and very fine flesh present. Excellent keepers.

Large Cheese—Fine for pies; an excellent keeper, of large size, shape flat, like a cheese box; very productive; flesh yellow, sweet, fine grained and rich flavored. Is also grown for stock feed.

Small Sugar—An excellent small, round pumpkin, with deep orange, colored skin, and a very sugary flesh.



Small Sugar.

Calhoun—Medium in size, solid and of excellent quality. Skin of cream color; flesh salmon yellow. A fine pie variety.

Mammoth Potiron (King of the Mammoths, Jumbo). Specimens have been grown that weighed over 100 lbs. The color of the outer skin is a rich, dark yellow; flesh a little lighter shade.

Mammoth Tours—Also called Mammoth Whale. Originated near Tours, France, where it is largely grown both for feeding cattle and table use. Grows to an immense size, sometimes three feet in length and to a weight of 100 to 200 lbs. Flesh of a salmon color. Seed of a peculiar shape.

Kentucky Field—A very hardy and productive sort. Fine for pies and cooking purposes. Also grown for stock.

Large Field, or Big Tom (Connecticut)—A very hardy and prolific sort usually grown for stock, but excellent for pies. The fruit averages 15 to 20 inches in diameter and is hard and smooth. The skin is reddish orange colored, while the flesh has a fine yellow tint to it. Our seed is extra fine and should not be compared with the cheap seed sometimes offered.

Winter Queen or Luxury—One of the best pie pumpkins. It is about 9 or 10 inches in diameter. It is a beautiful deep orange in color, with a very close netting. It is a good winter keeper.

Mammoth Prize—Both skin and flesh of a bright golden color. Flesh fine grained and of excellent quality. Though a very large pumpkin it is a good sort for pies and is also a good keeper. Some of this variety have been grown to weigh 200 lbs.



Large Cheese.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

RADISH—(Radieschen, Rettig).

For forcing sow in hot-bed or under glass in rich, sandy soil made perfectly level. Scatter, evenly over the surface from fifty to one hundred seeds to the square foot and cover with one-half inch of soil sifted on. Careful watering to keep soil moist, even, moderate temperature and good ventilation are required for rapid and best root development.

For open ground culture sow in rich, sandy soil as soon in the spring as it is fit to work, in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart and thin out the plants to prevent crowding. Successional sowings from one week to ten days apart will keep up a supply. After the hot weather of summer begins, it is better to sow the summer and winter varieties, as they do not become tough and stringy nor pithy so quickly as the early sorts. 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill; 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre in drills.

HUNKEL'S IMPROVED EARLY SCARLET GLOBE SELECT STOCK.

A desirable sort for forcing and outdoors; very early; mild, crisp, juicy and tender; will stand heat without becoming pithy. **Our stock of this is the very best**, selected with special care as to its shape, size, color and earliness. and market gardeners will find it a money maker **as it is just right in every respect.** The roots are oval in shape and a rich scarlet in color; the flesh is crisp, tender, juicy and mild. The amount of its foliage is small compared with other varieties and small for the size of the Radish. **Equally as good for open garden culture** as for forcing and therefore commends itself to the amateur as well as the market gardener.

HUNKEL'S "20 DAY" RADISH.

Quick growth is one of the main essentials for a crisp and tender radish. **Our "20 day" Radish is the quickest of all red sorts.** The flesh is pure white, crisp and of very pleasant flavor; the skin is a most attractive scarlet. It is olive shaped and has very short leaves, thus permitting very close planting.

HUNKEL'S SPARKLER RADISH.

A new extra early white-tipped round radish. It is a distinct variety as it is about two-thirds scarlet and one-third white. A rapid grower and does not become pithy, remaining solid and crisp a long time. Well adapted for either forcing or for the open ground culture. It endures heat very well and will do better in the field in the hot summer than any other variety. We recommend it as a first class variety. Our seed comes direct from the originator.



Hunkel's Improved Early
Scarlet Globe.

Crimson Giant—A variety extraordinary in that, while growing to an unusually large size, is always tender, crisp and of mild flavor. It remains in perfect condition a remarkably long time, and unlike other forcing varieties, does not become pithy even when twice their size in diameter. Root turnip shaped; color a beautiful crimson carmine; flesh firm, crisp and tender. While very desirable as a forcing variety, we especially recommend it for outdoor planting.

Earliest Deep Scarlet Forcing (Non Plus Ultra)

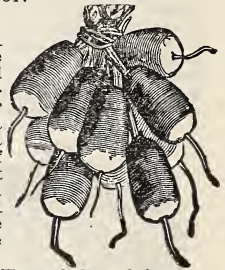
—One of the finest forcing sorts and also excellent for open ground culture. The roots are small, round and deep, rich scarlet in color. They make a very quick growth and are ready for use in from 20 to 30 days after sowing of seed. Can be sown very thickly owing to the very small tops. The flesh is white, very crisp and tender, and of remarkably fine quality. We offer a very fine strain.



Earliest Deep Scarlet Forcing.

Olive Shaped Deep Scarlet—An excellent olive shaped sort for forcing or outdoor planting. Matures very early and has very small tops. The roots are of good appearance about one and one-half inches long by one inch in diameter. Flesh is crisp and of mild flavor. Color, deep red.

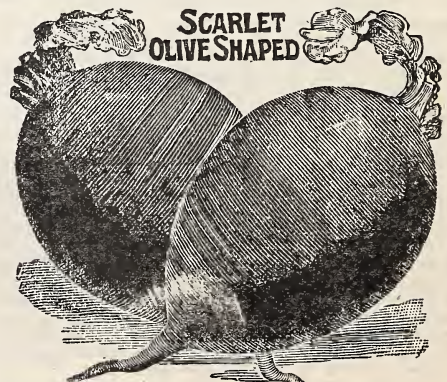
Early French Breakfast — A quick growing, small olive shaped radish about one and one-half inches long by three-quarters of an inch in diameter when full grown. Color is a beautiful deep scarlet with a small white tip. On account of its small tops and earliness it is desirable for forcing as well as for outdoor planting. A splendid variety for the table on account of its attractive color and shape.



French Breakfast.

Earliest White Turnip—Fine for forcing or open ground. Short top, very thin tap root. The earliest white turnip shaped radish, excellent flavor.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tip—(Rosy Gem)—An extremely early variety, usually fit for table in about twenty days and full grown in less than four weeks. It is of a perfect globe shape, slightly flattened and of a bright, rich scarlet color, with a white tip, thus making it a very handsome sort for the table. It has very few leaves, therefore is an excellent variety for forcing. In quality it is unsurpassed, being tender, crisp and appetizing.



For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

RADISH—Continued.

Icicle.

Brightest Long Scarlet, or Cardinal—One of the handsomest of the long radishes grown. In shape it is intermediate between the long and the half-long sorts. It is early, being fit for use in about 25 days after sowing. Color bright fiery scarlet; flesh crisp, brittle, and of a delightful flavor. A fine seller.

Long Scarlet Short Top—A standard variety of the long type of radish. The roots grow long, partly above ground, straight, smooth and of bright rich-scarlet color. The flesh is crisp and tender; this sort is well suited both for home and market use.

Icicle—The earliest of the long white sorts and of excellent quality. The roots are somewhat shorter with smaller tops than the White Vienna, and mature earlier. Roots of pure snowy, almost transparent whiteness, 5 to 6 inches in length and about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter; they retain their crispness and fresh, mild flavor a long time. They are slenderly tapering with very few small leaves. Very desirable for outdoor summer planting for the home and market garden; also adapted for forcing.

Long White Vienna, or Ladyfinger—One of the finest of the long white radishes; snow white, very brittle and crisp, of beautiful shape and rapid growth.

White Strassburg or Hospital—The roots are 4 to 6 inches long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter. The roots are heavy at the shoulder, gradually tapering to the base. Flesh pure white, tender, crisp and of pleasant taste, remaining in condition a long time.

Even when comparatively small this variety is in good condition. One of the best large white late summer sorts.



White Strassburg.

Giant White Stuttgart—Roots large; often 4 inches in diameter, top-shaped; skin white; flesh white and crisp, and not becoming pithy until very late, so that those not used as a summer radish, can be stored for winter use.

White Summer Turnip—Skin and flesh pure white; shape indicated by its name. Flavor mild, though not lacking in character. Excellent for summer use.

Yellow Summer or Golden Globe—An excellent summer variety; skin golden yellow; flesh white, very crisp and mild. Stands heat and drought well.

Gray Summer Turnip—An excellent variety for summer use. Skin gray in color; flesh white, very crisp and tender.

All Seasons Mixture—In sowing these radishes the advantage is that one sowing will produce early, medium and late Radishes of both long and turnip shape.

WINTER RADISHES.

Seed for winter radishes should be sown in July and August in rich, warm sandy loam, in rows about twenty inches apart, covering half an inch deep. When well up thin to three inches apart in the row and give frequent cultivation. For winter use, the roots should be pulled and packed in damp sand and stored in a cool cellar.

Rose, or Scarlet China—A variety which is becoming very popular. The roots are cylindrical, stump rooted and blunt at both ends, usually growing about 5 inches long and 2 inches in diameter when fully mature. The skin is smooth and of a bright deep rose color; flesh is white, firm, crisp and pungent. Tops are moderately large with leaves distinctly cut and divided. A desirable late maturing garden sort.

California Mammoth White Winter—Roots grow 8 to 12 inches long and 2 to 3 inches in diameter; flesh is white, solid and of excellent flavor. Keeps well through the winter. This is the largest of all the radishes.

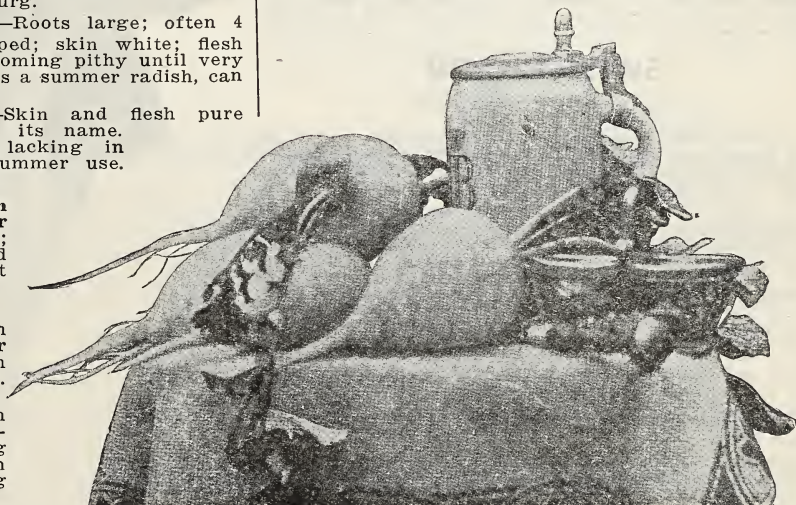
Long Black Spanish—A leading winter variety and one of the best keepers. The roots are cylindrical 7 to 10 inches long; skin blackish brown; flesh white and firm, very pungent, but well flavored.

Round Black Spanish—The roots are round, sometimes slightly top shaped, three or four inches in diameter; skin is almost black; flesh is white and firm, and of a peculiar rich, delicious flavor.

Half Long Black Winter—A new variety intermediate in shape between the Round and the Long Black Spanish varieties and combining the good qualities of both. The roots are 4 to 5 inches long and about 2 inches in diameter, sometimes becoming stump rooted when matured. Color, grayish black skin with crisp, pungent well flavored white flesh.

WHITE MUNICH.**THE GERMAN BEER RADISH.**

The excellence of this radish is found in the quite pronounced, but nevertheless agreeable, pungency of its flavor. It is very crisp and tender, has an extremely smooth and fine grained skin with no tendency to throw out side shoots. Its form is a tapering oval and it grows to a very large size. It is suitable for forcing and outdoor cultivation.



White Munich Radish.



China Winter.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

SPINACH

For summer use, sow at intervals of 2 to 3 weeks from April to August, and for winter crops sow in September, covering it, in exposed places, with straw to protect it from the frost. Spinach succeeds best in rich soil. 1 ounce to 100 feet of drill; 10 lbs. to the acre in drills.

Triumph—This new Spinach is a very compact grower and withstands hot weather longer than any other kind. The plant is somewhat smaller than the older sorts. In habit of growth it is prostrate instead of upright. The leaves are thick, warty and do not wilt or run to seed as quickly as the standard varieties. By its use, the Spinach season may be lengthened a whole month. Give it a trial.

Bloomsdale, or Savoy Leaved—The leaves are remarkably thick and blistered, extremely hardy, and do not settle in the barrel as do the other varieties. Our strain of this popular sort is secured from one of the largest growers, and is sure to please.

Victoria—The foliage is heavy, the leaves are broad and dark green, and of the finest quality. The main feature that makes this sort so valuable, is that it is in its prime condition two or three weeks after all other varieties have run to seed.



Triumph Spinach.

Large Round Leaved—The main market sort. The leaves are thick and very tender.

Long Standing—This variety is especially valuable on account of its going to seed very slowly.

Large Viroflay—The Market Gardener's Favorite for Fall or Spring Sowing. This splendid variety is the favorite sort in this country. It produces very large and thick green leaves that are crumpled, and has the valuable characteristic of remaining a very long time in salable condition. Is equally good for Spring or Fall sowings. It is just as good for home-garden use as it is for the market.

Prickly Seeded, Long Standing—A splendid sort. Hardy, large plants of vigorous growth with thick and dark green leaves.



New Zealand Spinach.

New Zealand—This is not a spinach of the ordinary type, but a plant of branching growth. The stems and leaves are soft, thick and fleshy. Started early in the spring the plants will resist heat and make a strong growth during the summer. The young leaves and branches can be gathered at any time and prepared like spinach.

SWISS CHARD

OR SUMMER SPINACH.

No vegetable requires less care than this, and it is safe to say that none yields as constantly as this spinach, producing uninterruptedly from July until Winter. Also called "Cut and Come Again Spinach."

If your garden space is limited, Swiss Chard must have a place, for in ground occupied, Swiss Chard produces more food for the table than almost any other vegetable. The leaves are used for greens the same as spinach or beet tops; they are equal in quality and easier to prepare than spinach, and far superior to beets. Sow early in Spring, in rows 16 inches apart, and thin out to 6 inches apart in the rows. It can be used all Summer when spinach is not available. Later the leaves grow very large, with broad, flat, pure white stems, and mid-ribs, which may be cooked like asparagus or made into very good pickles.

Large Ribbed White—The standard variety. Large leaves with white ribs.

Giant Lucullus Swiss Chard—A new moss curled sort. Very large leaves. The mid ribs are very broad and form a good substitute for asparagus during the summer months, while the leaves are unexcelled prepared as spinach.



Swiss Chard.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

SQUASH—(Kuerbis).

Plant about the middle of May in hills, the early varieties 4 to 5 feet apart, and the late sorts 8 to 10 feet. The hills should be prepared the same as for melon. Plant from 6 to 10 seeds in a hill, thinning out after they have attained their rough leaves to 3 to 4 of the strongest plants. 1 ounce will plant about 25 hills.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

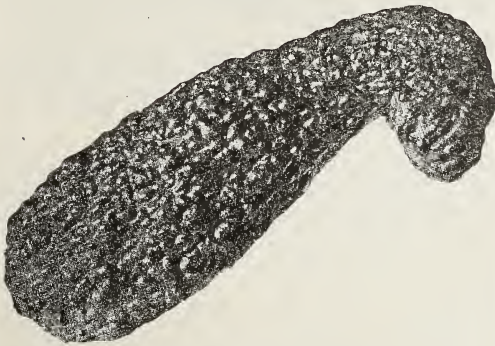
White Bush Scalloped, or Patty Pan—The leading early bush scallop variety; round, flat with scalloped edges. The skin is white; the flesh is of excellent quality, and fit for use as soon as large enough.

Yellow Bush Scalloped, or Golden Custard—Decidedly the best yellow scalloped sort. Bears fruit very early. Rich golden yellow color; quality excellent.

Vegetable Marrow—A fine cooking sort, used very extensively in England. The fruit is oblong and of a yellowish green color. The flesh is white, soft and of excellent flavor.

Delicata—The earliest and most prolific of the vine squashes. While of small size, the meat is very solid and the seed cavity is small. Cooks dry and is rich flavored.

Giant Summer Crookneck—The largest and best of all the crookneck sorts. Of a dwarf, bushy habit and very productive; bears early and all summer; rich golden yellow color; thickly warted. Cooking qualities are unexcelled. One of the best for market and table use.



Giant Summer Crookneck.

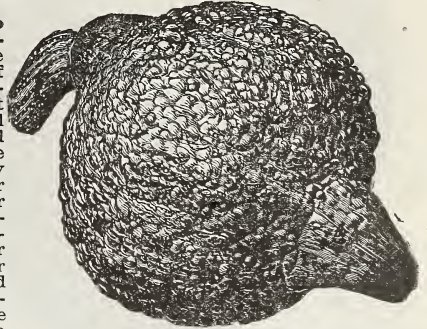
WINTER VARIETIES.

Bay State—A medium sized variety. Shell dark green and very thick; flesh thick and solid. Good yielder.

Boston Marrow—A popular Squash for fall and winter use. Its color is bright orange. Flesh yellow, rich and sweet; form oval; skin is thin, but it is an excellent keeper and fine for pies.

Mammoth Chili—The largest of all the squashes, often weighing over 200 lbs. Color rich orange-yellow; form, round.

Chicago Warted Hubbard—The best strain of Hubbard varieties. It combines all the good points of the old variety with larger size, harder shell, improved quality, thicker flesh, finer color and stronger constitution. The color of skin is almost black and is well covered with warts. Our strain is select.



Chicago Warted-Hubbard.

Red, or Golden Hubbard—A perfect type of the Green Hubbard, except in color, which is a bright, deep, orange-yellow. Flesh deep golden-yellow much richer in color than the Hubbard; fine grained, cooks very dry, and is of excellent flavor. It is an excellent keeper.

Hubbard—This is a superior variety, and one of the best of winter squashes; flesh bright orange-yellow, fine grained, very dry, sweet and rich flavored; keeps well through the winter; boils or bakes exceedingly dry, and is esteemed by many to be as good baked as the sweet potato. Our stock is most carefully selected with regard to quality of the flesh, and color and wartiness of the shell, but the latter peculiarities are largely determined by the soils in which the squashes are raised.

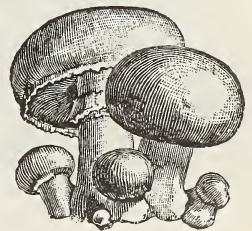
It is our purpose to serve the gardening public to their fullest satisfaction. We are doing it. We want you to order and plant HUNKEL'S SEEDS and realize the satisfaction and profit that attends the use of the BEST seeds.

HUNKEL'S RELIABLE MUSHROOM SPAWN

Mushrooms can be easily grown in cellars, in sheds, in hot-beds, greenhouses, on shelves or any out of way places. Fermenting horse manure at a temperature of about 70 degrees, mixed with an equal weight of fresh sod loam, is made into beds the size required 8 inches deep. See to it that the bed is packed very solidly and evenly. Break up the spawn into pieces about the size of a walnut and plant in this bed, about 6 inches apart each way, covering the whole with 2 inches of light soil, and protect from rain and cold. One brick will plant about 10 square feet of bed. The mushrooms will appear in about 5 weeks. Keep moist, using lukewarm water if possible. We can always furnish fresh spawn from reliable makers. We recommend the Pure Culture Spawn.

Pure Culture Mushroom Spawn (Lambert's)—This is prepared by an entirely new process, and is far more productive than the English and French Spawn. By a scientific selection of large mushrooms for propagating purposes a new type has been developed possessing the following points of merit. **The mushrooms are much larger; their skin is tougher; their flavor is finer; they are more productive and come to maturity earlier.** The spawn usually sold has been prepared for months, much of its vitality being spent before it is planted. This spawn, however, is fresh made and is received by us at frequent intervals. It comes in bricks weighing 24 to 28 ounces each. We carry the pure white and brown varieties.

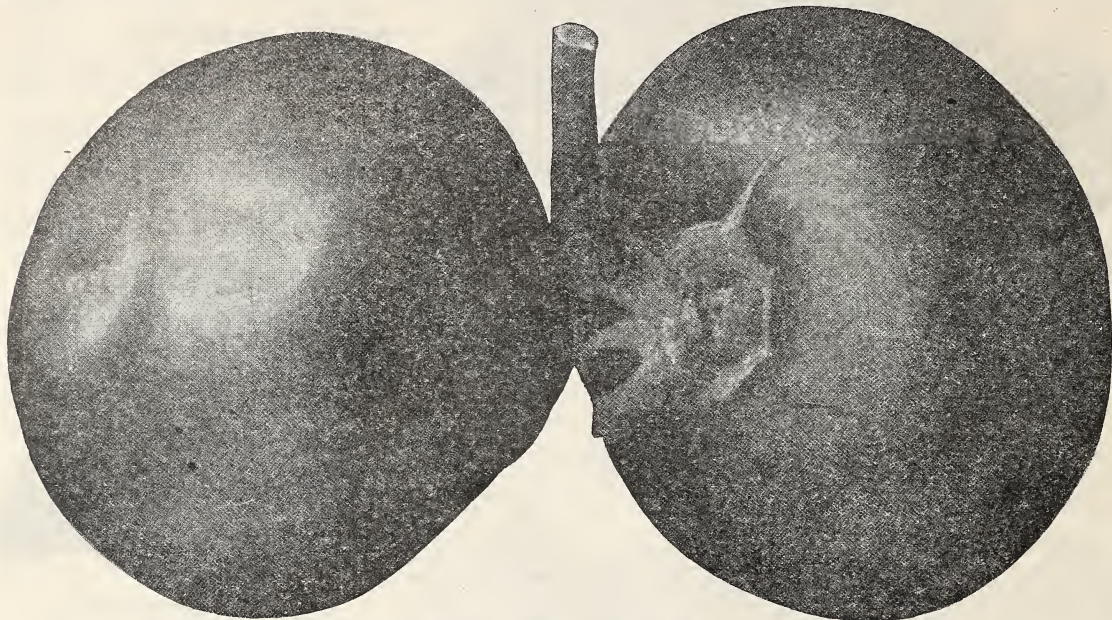
Mushroom Culture and Pure Culture Spawn—A complete book containing the latest methods of preparing beds and raising mushrooms, also preserving and cooking them. 44 pages; handsomely illustrated. 25c per copy postpaid or free with each order of 25 bricks or more.



For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

TOMATO—(Liebesapfel).

Sow in hot bed or window box in early spring. Transplant to the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants 3 to 4 feet apart each way. Fruit may be had several weeks earlier by sowing seed quite early and transplanting to small pots and later transplanting out to where they are to remain. 1 oz. to 1500 plants; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. to acre.



Hunkel's Cream City Tomato.

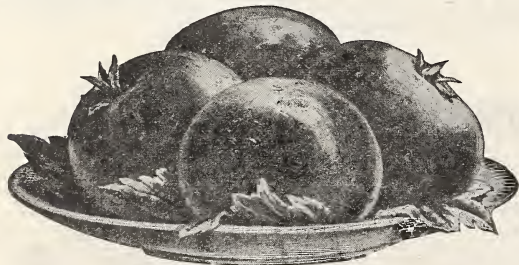
HUNKEL'S CREAM CITY TOMATO.

The First Large Tomato to Ripen. Very Prolific.

This is one of the very first large Tomatoes to ripen, coming in about a week ahead of Acme. Smooth, always round and good first size. The color is purplish crimson, similar to Acme. Flesh is very thick, firm and solid, with few seeds. Good shipper, does not crack nor rot. Tomato experts consider it most profitable for the market gardener or trucker and unsurpassed for canning.

HUNKEL'S EARLIEST ON EARTH.

We consider this to be the **earliest Tomato** that has ever been introduced. It is sure to ripen in 78 days under general conditions, and in about 65 days under special care, thus stamping it as the earliest of all tomatoes known. It is ripe and sold at a high price before the other sorts begin to ripen. We advise everybody to try it. It is of medium size, perfectly smooth and of a delightful quality. The color is a beautiful bright red.



Hunkel's Earliest on Earth.

Chalk's Early Jewel—An extra early smooth variety of good size and shape. Vines compact and prolific and bear throughout the season. Color, bright scarlet.

John Baer—A remarkable new variety—only a few days later than Earliana; it yields a much heavier crop of larger, more uniform and more attractive fruits—generally returns the biggest profits of any extra early variety.

Earliana—The Earliest Large, Smooth Red Tomato. Not only remarkable for its earliness, but for its very large size, handsome shape and bright red color. Its solidity and fine quality are quite equal to the best medium and late sorts. The plants are very compact, with stout jointed branches, nevertheless it is enormously prolific. The very finest for the northern market and home garden. In many localities it is now planted almost exclusively. Our seed is selected.

Bonny Best—An early tomato, only a few days later than the Earliana, while the fruits run larger, nearly every one of which is marketable, it being almost impossible to find a rough specimen. Very uniform in smoothness and even in size. The color is intense scarlet and for a market garden variety it may be planted where Earliana is profitable. A fine home garden variety. Try it. We have selected seed.

June Pink—This may briefly be described as a pink Earliana. The plant is of neat, compact growth, branching freely, with fruit hanging in clusters of 6 to 10 fruits. Ripens fully as early as the Earliana, about ten days earlier than most of the early sorts. Fruits are of medium size, smooth, without cracks or green core. Skin is tough, thus making it a good shipper. Color is a bright, pleasing pink, and where the pink varieties are in favor it will bring readily 25 per cent. higher price than the red sorts. A continuous bearer until cut off in the fall by frost.

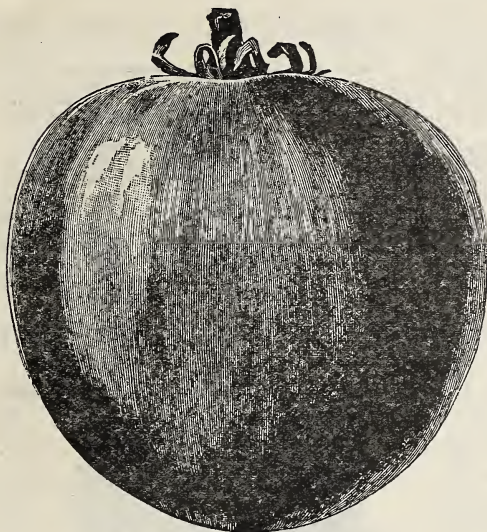
Early Michigan—A very fine variety for general market, or family use. The vines are large, with dark green leaves, vigorous and very productive; fruit is good sized, growing larger as the season advances; perfectly smooth; solid, but without core; deep, rich red color and of excellent flavor. Well suited for canning purposes.

Matchless—A very large, fruited and long keeping variety. The fruit is remarkably solid and is produced in quantity; vines are strong and vigorous. A distinct and desirable sort.

Perfection—A medium size tomato of deep-crimson scarlet color and of the best quality. Vine large, vigorous and productive. Fruits nearly round, uniformly smooth and even in size. Ripens mid-season.

OUR TOMATO SEED IS SAVED FROM PERFECT PLANTS ONLY THAT ARE GROWN FOR SEED, AND MUST NOT BE COMPARED WITH THE CHEAP CANNING FACTORY SEED SOMETIMES OFFERED.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

TOMATO—Continued.

Livingston's New Globe.

Livingston's New Globe—Beautiful globe shape, which permits of a greater number of slices being taken than with flat fruited sorts. Among the very first to ripen, although of large size; very smooth, firm fleshed, few seeds, ripens evenly; color a beautiful glossy rose, tinged purple. Flavor very delicate and agreeable; splendid slicing variety. The fruit is borne on short jointed, branching plants in great abundance—literally loaded with fruit. A good general cropper, and one of the very best for greenhouse growing or first early crop on stakes or trellis. Distinct and fixed sort.

Acme—A favorite everywhere, being one of the earliest and handsomest. Of medium size, very smooth and regular in shape; solid, of good quality and a good bearer; color, rich, glossy crimson, tinged with purple.

Favorite—Large, early and smooth; color bright red. Good shipper.

Beauty, Livingston's—Another sort of great merit. Early, of smooth form, free from rot, keeps and ships well. In color, a rich, glossy crimson. It is very valuable for the market, being very solid and having a tough skin, and from the fact that it ripens up well even when picked green.

New Stone—The best and handsomest tomato, ripening for main crop. It is of bright scarlet color, very smooth; ripening evenly to the stem without cracking; flesh solid and firm, and of the best quality; not subject to rot.

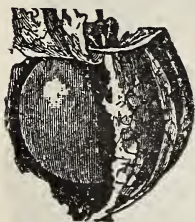
Ponderosa—This is the largest fruited Tomato and is fine for slicing. The vines are of strong growth; fruits largely oblong in shape, deep through, and generally ridged or ribbed; deep purple in color. Flesh very solid and of fine flavor; very small seed cells. Fruits often attain the weight of 1 pound or more.

Livingston's New Coreless—The most handsome and perfect shaped tomato yet introduced. It is almost round, the diameters both ways being almost equal, and is of a bright scarlet color. Coreless is immensely productive, yielding large clusters of from 4 to 7 fruits, which ripen evenly all over leaving no green core. Being a late season variety the plants must be set out early in the North. It is a good shipper and a fine variety to grow for market, where bright red tomatoes are wanted, while for home garden and canners' use no better variety can be found.

Dwarf Stone—In habit of vine it resembles the Dwarf Champion, but it is of stronger growth and more erect. The fruits are the same color and size as the new Stone, with the additional advantage of the Dwarf Champion habit. Under ordinary field culture this variety is far superior to Dwarf Champion.

Dwarf Champion—This variety is dwarf and compact in habit; stands up well, even when loaded down with fruit; having a stiff, bushy stem; can be planted close together; very hardy. It is always smooth and attractive in appearance; the skin is tough and the flesh solid and of fine quality.

Golden Queen, or Golden Trophy—The handsomest yellow Tomato. Of superior quality and fine for table. Large in size, ripens early, is solid and free from ridges.

**SMALL FRUITED TOMATOES.
FOR PICKLES, PRESERVES, ETC.**

Ground Cherry.

Yellow Plum—Recommended especially for pickles and preserves. The fruit is uniformly oval, yellow colored and smooth skinned.

Improved Ground Cherry, or Husk Tomato—Grows enclosed in a husk, excellent for preserves; will keep within husks all winter. The fruits are small and yellow in color, and are very sweet; resembling the strawberry in taste.

Red Cherry—Fruit is of a light scarlet color, about half an inch in diameter. Bears early and freely until frost.

Peach—These are excellent for eating raw. The fruit resembles a peach, even to the skin which is covered with a slight bloom as in a peach or nectarine.



New Coreless.

TOBACCO SEED

The seed should be sown as early as possible after danger of frost is over. A good plan is to burn a quantity of brush and rubbish in the spring on the ground intended for the seed bed; then dig and thoroughly pulverize the earth and mix with the ashes, after which the seed may be sown and covered very lightly. When the plants are about six inches high, transplant into rows four or five feet apart each way; cultivate thoroughly with plow and hoe.

Havana—Pure Cuban grown seed. The leaves grown from this seed always command a high price for cigar stock.

Connecticut Seed Leaf—Adapted to the climate of the Middle and Northern States, as it is hardier and endures cold better than other varieties.



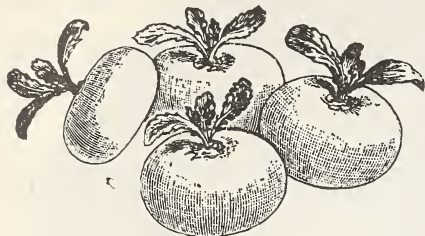
Tobacco.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

TURNIP—(Weisse-Rueben).

One of the finest vegetables for table use, and considered one of the best crops for stock feeding. For the outlay of a few cents, an acre can be sown and a large crop harvested for winter use for table or stock.

Turnips do best in a new light, rich loamy soil, entirely free from fresh manure. For summer use sow early in spring; for fall or main crop sow middle of July to middle of August. Make drills 14 inches apart, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and when plants are large enough, thin the roots 5 or 6 inches apart. **One oz. to 150 feet of drill; 2 lbs. to the acre in drills.** To preserve until spring, cut off tops of bulb and store in dry place, covering with sand.



White Milan Turnip.

Purple Top White Globe—A variety of decided merit, either for table or stock. It is of a globular shape, very handsome, and of superior quality; very early, a heavy producer, of rapid growth, and an excellent keeper.

Golden Ball, or Orange Jelly—One of the best yellow fleshed kinds; not large; rather globe shaped; flesh fine grained, firm, sweet, and of superior flavor. **Keeps well all winter.**

White Egg—An oval or egg-shaped variety, growing mostly above ground. It is pure white, smooth and handsome; flesh tender and excellent. It is of rapid growth and recommended for early fall planting.



Purple Top Strap Leaf.

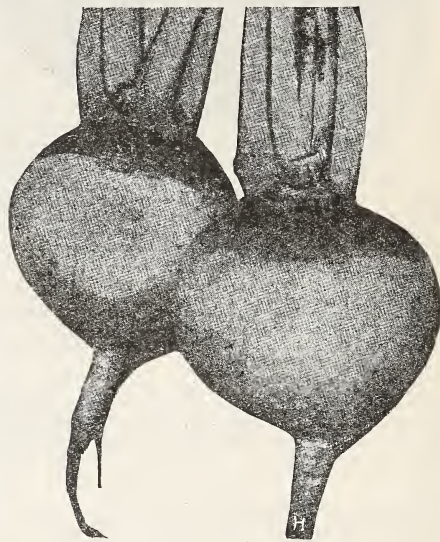
Purple Top Strap Leaf—A leading variety for main crop; form roundish or flat, medium size, small top; few leaves which are entirely upright; tap root small color red or purple above ground, white below. One of the best for family use.

Long, White, or Cowhorn—Matures very quickly; roots shaped like a carrot, about half of which are formed above the ground. Flesh white, fine grained, sweet, and of excellent quality for table use.

Pomeranian White Globe—A large globe shaped variety. Skin white and smooth. Of strong growth and very productive.

Large Amber Globe—Flesh yellow, fine grained and sweet. Fine for table and stock. Skin yellow with green top. Grows to large size.

Teltau, or Small Berlin—Very small, spindle-shaped roots; the rind has a peculiar flavor, and should not be taken off when used; esteemed for flavoring soups.



Purple Top White Globe.

RUTABAGA, OR SWEDE TURNIP—(Wrucken).

Largely grown in the northern states and Canada for stock feeding, and for this purpose they are superior to turnips. Sow in drills two feet apart and thin out to eight inches in the row.

Hunkel's Improved American Purple Top—The best in grain, size, hardness and productiveness. The tops and necks are small. The top of the root is purplish red, the lower portion being of a rich creamy yellow. The flesh is entirely yellow and is fine grained and dry without being woody. This is the best Rutabaga for either table or stock and we give it the preference over all others. The improved strain that we offer is saved from selected roots only.

Hurst's Monarch—This is a yellow fleshed sort, having very large, tankard shaped roots, with relatively small necks and tops. Color purplish-crimson above ground, yellow below; flesh very solid, fine grained and of the best flavor. For earliness, quality and weight it is superior to any variety in cultivation, producing from 2 to 7 tons per acre more than any other Swede, while the large percentage of sugar contained in the roots make it very nutritious to cattle.

Large White, or Sweet German—Flesh white, firm and solid and of a sweet flavor. Grows to large size.

Yellow Swede—For table or stock use.



Improved American Purple Top.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

SWEET CORN.					LETTUCE—Continued.				
Special Prices on Large Quantities.					Page				
(Add postage if wanted by mail.)					Pkt. Oz. ¼ Lb. Lb.				
12 Golden Bantam					16 Private Stock				
12 Golden Cream					16 Mammoth Black Seeded But- ter				
12 Early Minnesota					16 Improved Hanson				
12 Extra Early Cory					17 May King				
12 Peep O'Day					17 Yellow Seeded Butter				
12 Mammoth White Cory					17 Sultanmunder				
12 Improved Early					17 Golden Queen				
12 White Evergreen					17 Parls White Cos				
12 Early Evergreen					17 Trianon Cos				
12 Stowell's Evergreen					17 Proboscidea				
12 H's Black Sugar					19 H's Improved Milwaukee Market				
12 Black Mexican					19 Hoodoo				
12 Country Gentleman					19 Rocky Ford or Netted Gem				
12 White Rice					19 Butterm				
CRESS OR PEPPER GRASS.					19 Tip Top				
10 Curled Garden					19 Burrell's Gem				
10 Upland					19 Pink				
10 True Water					19 Banana				
CUCUMBER.					19 Emerald Gem				
14 Improved Chicago Pickle					19 Jenny Lind				
14 Short Green					19 Princess or Perfector				
14 Early Frame					19 Extra Early Haddon				
14 Boston Pickling or Green Profile					19 Hackensack				
14 Everbearing					20 Honey Dew				
14 Davis Perfect					20 H's Select Osage				
14 Giant Pera					20 Melon Peach				
14 Extra Long White Spine					20 Winter Pineapple				
14 Improved Arlington White Spine					20 Improved Hybrid				
14 Evergreen White					20 Golden Beauty				
14 Improved White Spine					20 White's Favorite				
14 Klondike (Rocky Ford)					20 Santa Claus				
14 Cumberland					21 Irish Gray				
14 Improved Long Green					21 Tom Watson				
14 Cool and Crisp					21 Cole's Early				
14 Japanese Climbing					21 Sweetheart				
14 Garden Lemon					21 Kleckley's Sweet				
DANDELION.					21 Versailles Ice Cream				
Thick or Cabbaging					21 Kolb's Gem				
DILL.					21 McIver's Sugar				
Cultivated					21 Dixie				
EGG PLANT.					21 Monte Cristo				
Black Beauty					21 Gypsy (Georgia Rattle- snake)				
New York Improved Spine- less					21 Cuban Queen				
ENDIVE.					21 Boss				
Green Curled					21 Mammoth Ironclad				
Broad Leaved Bolognese					21 Mountain Sweet				
GARLIC.					21 Citron				
Choice Bulbs					17 Chinese (Southern Curled)				
HERBS.					17 White London				
Anise					17 Black or Brown				
Balm					20 White Velvet				
Sweet Basil					20 Dwarf				
Borage					33 Per Brick, 30c; 5 Bricks, \$1.25; 25 Bricks, \$5.50.				
Caraway					22 H's Fancy Yellow Globe				
Catnip					22 Yellow Globe Danvers				
Chamomile					22 Extra Early Flat Red				
Chervil					22 Large Red Wetherfield				
Coriander					22 Prizetaker				
Dill					22 Southport White Globe				
Fennel					22 Southport Yellow Globe				
Hysop					22 Southport Red Globe				
Horehound					23 White Portuguese or Silver skin				
Lavender					23 Gigante Gibraltar				
Sweet Marjoram					23 Ohio Yellow Globe				
Pennyroyal					23 Yellow Strassburg or Dutch				
Rosemary					23 Michigan Yellow Globe				
Rue					23 Australian Brown				
Saffron					23 White Funching (Lisbon)				
Sage					23 White Queen				
Summer Savory					23 H's Silverskin Pickling				
Thyme					23 Alsia Craig				
Tansy					23 White Welsh				
Wormwood					23 Bermuda White				
KALE OR BORECOLE.					24 Bermuda Red				
Dwarf Green Curled					24 Crystal White Wax				
Tall Scotch					24 Mammoth Silver King				
Siberian					24 White Pearl				
KOHLRAUL.					ONION SETS.				
Early White Vienna					ALL prices subject to market changes.				
Early Purple Vienna					(Add postage if wanted by mail.)				
LEEK.					1½ Lb. Lb.				
American Flag					21 Yellow Bottom				
LETTUCE.					21 White Bottom				
Grand Rapids Forcing					21 Red Bottom				
Black Seeded Simpson					21 Egyptian Winter or Perennial				
Early Curled Simpson					21 Yellow Bottom				
Untrivelled					21 White Bottom				
H's Early Prizehead					21 Red Bottom				
H's All Seasons					21 Egyptian Winter or Perennial				
Big Boston					21 Yellow Bottom				
California Cream Butter					21 White Bottom				

PARSLEY.					RADISH—Continued.				
Page		Pkt. Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.	Page		Pkt. Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
24	Plain Leaved	\$.05	10	\$.39	31	All Seasons Mixture	\$.05	10	\$.25
24	Extra Double Curled	\$.05	15	\$.39	31	Rose or Scarlet China	\$.05	15	\$.30
24	Champion Moss Curled	\$.05	15	\$.35	31	California Mammoth White			
24	Hamburg Rooted	\$.05	15	\$.35	31	Winter	\$.05	15	\$.30
24	Long Smooth (Hollow Crown)	\$.05	20	\$.55	31	Long Black Spanish	\$.05	15	\$.30
24	Improved Guernsey	\$.05	20	\$.55	31	Round Black Spanish	\$.05	15	\$.30
Special Prices on Large Quantities.					31	Half Long Black Winter	\$.05	15	\$.30
(Add postage if wanted by mail.)					31	White Munch	\$.05	16	\$.45
PARSNIP.					SORREL.				
24	Long Smooth	\$.05	20	\$.55	25	Broad Leaved	\$.05	15	\$.50
24	Improved Guernsey	\$.05	20	\$.55	25				
Special Prices on Large Quantities.					SPINACH.				
(Add postage if wanted by mail.)					Special Prices on Large Quantities.				
26	Laxtonian	Pkt. ½ Lb.	Lb.	Lbs.	32	Triumph	\$.05	10	\$.20
26	Button's Pioneer	\$.05	15	\$.35	32	Bloomsdale or Savoy	\$.05	10	\$.20
26	Gradus or Prosperity	\$.05	15	\$.35	32	Victory	\$.05	10	\$.20
26	Thomas Laxton	\$.05	15	\$.35	32	Large Round Leaved	\$.05	10	\$.20
26	Little Marvel	\$.05	15	\$.35	32	Long Standing	\$.05	10	\$.20
26	Extra Early Maud S.	\$.05	15	\$.25	32	Large Viroflay	\$.05	10	\$.20
26	Alaska	\$.05	15	\$.25	32	Prickley Seeded Long			
26	American Wonder	\$.05	15	\$.30	32	Standing	\$.05	10	\$.20
26	Not's Excelsior	\$.05	15	\$.30	32	New Zealand	\$.05	10	\$.25
26	Little Gem (Premium Gem)	\$.05	15	\$.30	33	White Bush Scalloped	\$.05	15	\$.40
27	Dwarf Telephone or Dalsy	\$.05	15	\$.35	33	Yellow Bush Scalloped	\$.05	15	\$.40
27	Horsford's Market Garden	\$.05	15	\$.25	33	Vegetable Marrow	\$.05	15	\$.45
27	Improved Stratagem	\$.05	15	\$.30	33	Delicata	\$.05	15	\$.40
27	Champion of England	\$.05	15	\$.30	33	Giant Summer Crookneck	\$.05	15	\$.40
27	Alderman	\$.05	15	\$.35	33	Bay State	\$.05	15	\$.40
27	Telephone	\$.05	15	\$.35	33	Boston Marrow	\$.05	15	\$.40
27	Dwarf Grey Sugar	\$.05	15	\$.35	33	Mammoth Chilli	\$.05	15	\$.35
27	Mammoth Melting Sugar	\$.05	15	\$.35	33	Chicago Warty Hubbard	\$.05	15	\$.40
27	White Marrowfat	\$.05	15	\$.25	33	Hubbard	\$.05	15	\$.40
27	Black-Eye Marrowfat	\$.05	15	\$.25	33	Red or Golden Hubbard	\$.05	15	\$.40
PEPPER.					SWISS CHARD.				
25	Chinese Giant	Pkt. Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.	32	Large Ribbed White	\$.05	15	\$.35
25	Pimiento	\$.05	40	1.00	32	Giant Lucullus	\$.05	15	\$.35
25	Ruby King	\$.05	40	1.20	34	H's Cream City	\$.05	35	1.00
25	Large Bell or Bull Nose	\$.05	40	1.20	34	H's Earliest on Earth	\$.05	40	1.25
25	Large Sweet Spanish	\$.05	40	1.20	34	Chalk's Early Jewel	\$.05	30	.90
25	Golden Dawn	\$.05	50	1.35	34	John Baer	\$.05	35	1.00
25	Long Red Cayenne	\$.05	35	1.15	34	Earlana	\$.05	35	1.00
25	Chili Red	\$.05	35	1.15	34	Bonny Best	\$.05	30	.90
25	Tabasco	\$.05	35	1.15	35	June Pink	\$.05	30	.90
POTATOES.					35	Livingston's New Corless	\$.05	35	1.00
Write for latest prices.					35	Livingston's New Globe	\$.05	30	.90
28	Extra Early Ohio	Pk. Bu.	Lb.	Lbs.	35	Aeme	\$.05	30	.90
28	Extra Early Six Weeks	\$.75	2.25	3.60	35	Livingston's Beauty	\$.05	30	.85
28	Irish Cobbler	\$.75	2.25	3.60	35	New Stone	\$.05	30	.85
28	Green Mountain	\$.75	2.25	3.60	35	Ponderosa	\$.05	30	.85
28	Sir Walter Raleigh	\$.75	2.25	3.60	35	Dwarf Stone	\$.05	35	1.00
28	Carman No. 3	\$.75	2.25	3.60	35	Dwarf Champion	\$.05	35	1.00
28	Rural New Yorker No.	\$.75	2.25	3.60	35	Golden Queen or Trophy	\$.05	35	1.00
POT. TO. SEED.					35	Yellow Plum	\$.05	35	1.00
28	Hybridized—Pkt. 15c; 2 Pkts. 25c.				35	Ground Cherry or Husk	\$.05	40	1.25
PUMPKIN.					35	Red Cherry	\$.05	35	1.00
29	H's Sugar Pie	Pkt. Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.	35	Peach	\$.05	35	1.00
29	Large Cheese	\$.05	15	\$.30	35	Havana	\$.05	45	1.50
29	Small Sugar	\$.05	15	\$.30	35	Connecticut Seed Leaf	\$.05	40	1.25
29	Mammoth Potiron	\$.05	15	\$.45	36				
29	Mammoth Tours	\$.05	15	\$.30	36	Extra Early White Milan	\$.05	15	\$.35
29	Kentucky Field	\$.05	15	\$.30	36	Extra Early Purple Top			
29	Large Connecticut Field	\$.05	15	\$.30	36	Milan	\$.05	15	\$.35
29	Winter Queen or Luxury	\$.05	15	\$.40	36	Early Snowball or Six Weeks	\$.05	10	.25
29	Mammoth Prize	\$.05	15	\$.50	36	Early White Flat Dutch	\$.05	10	.25
RHUBARB.					36	Purple Top White Globe	\$.05	10	.25
29	Victoria or Mammoth Red	\$.05	15	\$.40	36	Golden Ball or Orange Jelly	\$.05	10	.25
SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT.					36	White Egg	\$.05	10	.25
25	Mammoth Sandwich Island	\$.05	20	\$.55	36	Purple Top Strap Leaf	\$.05	10	.25
25	Scorzonera or Black	\$.05	35	\$.90	36	Long White or Cowhorn	\$.05	10	.25
RADISH.					36	Pomeranian White Globe	\$.05	10	.25
30	H's Improved Early Scarlet Globe	\$.05	15	\$.35	36	Large Amber Globe	\$.05	10	.25
30	H's Twenty Day	\$.05	15	\$.35	36	Teltau or Small Berlin	\$.05	10	.25
30	H's Sparklet	\$.05	15	\$.35	36				
30	Crimson Giant	\$.05	15	\$.35	RUTABAGA.				
30	Earliest Deep Scarlet				Special Prices on Large Quantities.				
30	Perching	\$.05	15	\$.35	36	H's Improved American Purple Top	\$.05	15	\$.30
30	Olive Shaped Deep Scarlet	\$.05	15	\$.35	36	Hurst's Monarch	\$.05	15	\$.30
30	Early French Breakfast	\$.05	15	\$.30	36	Large White or Sweet German	\$.05	15	\$.30
30	Earliest White Turnip	\$.05	15	\$.30	36	Yellow Swede	\$.05	15	\$.30
30	Scarlet Turnip White Tip	\$.05	15	\$.30	LAWN SEED.				
30	Brightest Long Scarlet (Cardinal)	\$.05	15	\$.30	31	Long Scarlet Short Top	\$.05	10	.25
31	Long Scarlet Short Top	\$.05	15	\$.30	31	Iceberg	\$.05	15	\$.30
31	Long White Vienna (Ladyfinger)	\$.05	15	\$.30	31	Long White Vienna	\$.05	15	\$.30
31	White Strassburg or Hospital	\$.05	15	\$.30	31	White Strassburg or Hospital	\$.05	15	\$.30
31	White Stuttgarter	\$.05	15	\$.30	31	White Summer Turnip	\$.05	15	\$.30
31	White Summer Turnip	\$.05	15	\$.30	31	Yellow Summer or Golden Globe	\$.05	15	\$.30
31	Grey Summer Turnip	\$.05	15	\$.30	31	Grey Summer Turnip	\$.05	15	\$.30

FARM SEEDS

The prices on Farm Seeds are those in effect January 15th, 1923, and are as near as we can anticipate them for the season. ALL PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES. Write us for latest prices when ready to buy, mentioning quantity wanted.

All prices are F. O. B. Milwaukee, Wis. If wanted by Parcel Post, Prepaid Express or Prepaid Freight, add sufficient money to cover these charges.

ALL BAGS ARE WEIGHED IN FREE. This is quite a saving and should be considered when comparing prices.

SEED BARLEY (Bu. 48 Lbs.)				
Page	PK.	Bu.	5 Bu.	10 Bu.
38 Wisconsin Pedigree	\$0.50	\$1.50	\$7.50	\$14.00
38 Oderbrucker	.50	1.50	7.50	14.00
38 Champion Beardless	.70	2.25	10.50	20.00
38 Montana White				
Hullless	.30	2.75	13.00	25.00

SEED OATS (Bu. 32 Lbs.)				
Page	PK.	Bu.	5 Bu.	10 Bu.
39 Wisconsin Pedigree	\$0.40	\$1.25	\$5.50	\$10.50
39 Regenerated Swedish				
Select	.35	1.15	5.25	10.00
39 White Kherson (Iowa No. 103)	.35	1.15	5.25	10.00
39 Yellow Kherson or Sixty Day	.35	1.15	5.25	10.00

SEED WHEAT (Bu. 60 Lbs.)				
Page	PK.	Bu.	5 Bu.	10 Bu.
40 Marquis	\$0.75	\$2.60	\$12.50	\$24.00
40 Minnesota No. 169	.75	2.60	12.50	24.00
40 Blue Stem or Velvet Chaff	.55	2.60	12.50	24.00
40 Durum or Macaroni	.75	2.60	12.50	21.00

SEED RYE (Bu. 56 Lbs.)				
Page	PK.	Bu.	5 Bu.	10 Bu.
41 True Spring	.75	2.50	12.00	23.50

BUCKWHEAT (Bu. 50 Lbs.)				
Page	PK.	Bu.	5 Bu.	10 Bu.
41 Silverhull	.65	2.50	11.50	22.00
41 Japanese	.65	2.50	11.50	22.00

FLAX SEED (Bu. 50 Lbs.)				
Page	PK.	Bu.	5 Bu.	10 Bu.
41 Primost (Minnesota No. 25)	1.50	4.75		
41 Fancy Russian	1.25	4.50		

SEED CORN (Bu. 56 Lbs.)				
Page	PK.	Bu.	5 Bu.	10 Bu.
42 Silver King or Wisconsin No. 7	1.00	3.00	14.25	27.50
42 Murdock Yellow Dent	1.00	3.00	14.25	27.50
43 Golden Glow or Wisconsin No. 12	1.00	3.00	14.25	27.50
43 Wisconsin No. 8 Yellow Dent	1.00	3.00	14.25	27.50
43 Minnesota No. 13	1.00	3.00	14.25	27.50
43 Wisconsin No. 25	1.00	3.00	14.25	27.50

SEED CORN (Bu. 56 Lbs.)				
Page	PK.	Bu.	5 Bu.	10 Bu.
42 Silver King or Wisconsin No. 7	.65	2.00	9.50	17.50
42 Murdock Yellow Dent	.65	2.00	9.50	17.50
43 Golden Glow or Wisconsin No. 12	.65	2.00	9.50	17.50
43 Wisconsin No. 8 Yellow Dent	.65	2.00	9.50	17.50
43 Minnesota No. 13	.65	2.00	9.50	17.50
43 Pride of the North	.65	2.00	9.50	17.50
43 White Cap Yellow Dent	.65	2.00	9.50	17.50
43 King of the Corn	.65	2.00	9.50	17.50
43 Improved Learning	.65	2.00	9.50	17.50
43 Northwestern Dent	.75	2.50	12.00	22.50
43 Reid's Yellow Dent	.65	2.00	9.50	17.50
43 Longfellow Flint	.75	2.50	12.00	22.50
43 Canada Snout Nose Flint	.75	2.50	12.00	22.50
43 Sanford's White Flint	.75	2.50	12.00	22.50
43 King Philip Flint	.75	2.50	12.00	22.50
43 True Red Cob Ear-silage	.50	1.50	7.00	12.50
45 Sweet Fodder	1.00	3.00	14.00	27.50

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42 Silver King or Wisconsin No. 7	.65	2.00	9.50	17.50
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43 Pride of the North	.65	2.00	9.50	17.50
43 White Cap Yellow Dent	.65	2.00	9.50	17.50
43 King of the Corn	.65	2.00	9.50	17.50
43 Improved Learning	.65	2.00	9.50	17.50
43 Northwestern Dent	.75	2.50	12.00	22.50
43 Reid's Yellow Dent	.65	2.00	9.50	17.50
43 Longfellow Flint	.75	2.50	12.00	22.50
43 Canada Snout Nose Flint	.75	2.50	12.00	22.50
43 Sanford's White Flint	.75	2.50	12.00	22.50
43 King Philip Flint	.75	2.50	12.00	22.50
43 True Red Cob Ear-silage	.50	1.50	7.00	12.50
45 Sweet Fodder	1.00	3.00	14.00	27.50

SEED CORN (Bu. 56 Lbs.)				
Page	PK.	Bu.	5 Bu.	10 Bu.
42 Silver King or Wisconsin No. 7	.65	2.00	9.50	17.50
42 Murdock Yellow Dent	.65	2.00	9.50	17.50
43 Golden Glow or Wisconsin No. 12	.65	2.00	9.50	17.50
43 Wisconsin No. 8 Yellow Dent	.65	2.00	9.50	17.50
43 Minnesota No. 13	.65	2.00	9.50	17.50
43 Pride of the North	.65	2.00	9.50	17.50
43 White Cap Yellow Dent	.65	2.00	9.50	17.50
43 King of the Corn	.65	2.00	9.50	17.50
43 Improved Learning	.65	2.00	9.50	17.50
43 Northwestern Dent	.75	2.50	12.00	22.50
43 Reid's Yellow Dent	.65	2.00	9.50	17.50
43 Longfellow Flint	.75	2.50	12.00	22.50
43 Canada Snout Nose Flint	.75	2.50	12.00	22.50
43 Sanford's White Flint	.75	2.50	12.00	22.50
43 King Philip Flint	.75	2.50	12.00	22.50
43 True Red Cob Ear-silage	.50	1.50	7.00	12.50
45 Sweet Fodder	1.00	3.00	14.00	27.50

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43 Wisconsin No. 8 Yellow Dent	.65	2.00	9.50	17.50
43 Minnesota No. 13	.65	2.00	9.50	17.50
43 Pride of the North	.65	2.00	9.50	17.50
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43 King of the Corn	.65	2.00	9.50	17.50
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43 King Philip Flint	.75	2.50	12.00	22.50
43 True Red Cob Ear-silage	.50	1.50	7.00	12.50
45 Sweet Fodder	1.00	3.00	14.00	27.50

Choice Seed15	.50	.80	1.50	5.00
WHITE KAFFIR CORN					
Choice Seed15	.45	.75	1.35	4.50
SUGAR CANE OR SORGHUM					

HUNKEL'S POULTRY SUPPLIES

HEREWITH WE DESCRIBE BRIEFLY, AND PRICE A FULL LINE OF STANDARD POULTRY SUPPLIES. ALL PRICES SUBJECT TO THE MARKET.

Crushed Oyster Shells—5 lbs. 10c; 25 lbs. 45c; 50 lbs. 80c; 100 lbs. \$1.50.

Limestone Grit—2 sizes: poultry and chicks; 5 lbs. 10c; 25 lbs. 45c; 50 lbs. 80c; 100 lbs. \$1.40.

Hunkel's Alfalfa Clover Meal—Used in mash. 5 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. 40c; 25 lbs. 80c; 50 lbs. \$1.35; 100 lbs. \$2.50.

Hunkel's Refined Charcoal—Two sizes, coarse for poultry; fine for chicks and mash. 5 lbs. 35c; 10 lbs. 60c; 25 lbs. \$1.20; 50 lbs. \$2.15; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

Hunkel's Ground Meat Scraps—The best food to make hens lay. 5 lbs. 35c; 10 lbs. 65c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$5.00.

Hunkel's Blood Meal—A high grade egg stimulant. 5 lbs. 60c; 10 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$2.00; 50 lbs. \$3.75; 100 lbs. \$7.00.

Hunkel's Chick Food—A complete food for chicks. Composed of clean seeds and grains. 5 lbs. 20c; 10 lbs. 35c; 25 lbs. 85c; 50 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$2.75.

Hunkel's Developing Food—A mixture of seeds and grain for chicks in the growing stage. 5 lbs. 20c; 10 lbs. 35c; 25 lbs. 85c; 50 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$2.75.

Hunkel's Scratch Food—A balanced poultry food composed only of sound and wholesome grains, etc. 10 lbs. 30c; 25 lbs. 70c; 50 lbs. \$1.35; 100 lbs. \$2.50.

BIRD SEED.

Canary—Lb. 15c. Write for prices.

Hemp Seed—Lb. 15c. Write for prices.

Rape Seed—Lb. 15c. Write for prices.

Sunflower Seed—Lb. 15c. Write for prices.

Hunkel's Mixed Bird Seed—An A1 mixture. Lb. 15c; 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.20.

TONICS, REMEDIES AND LICE KILLERS.

Hunkel's Egg Producer and Poultry Tonic—Composed of herbs, spices, etc., combined in the right proportion. Will make hens lay. Packages 25c (by mail 35c).

Hunkel's Salt Cat—For pigeons. Pkg. 20c (by mail 30c); doz. \$2.00.

Hunkel's Roup Remedy—A guaranteed remedy for this dreaded disease. Pkg. 25c (by mail 30c); 1 lb. \$1.00 (by mail \$1.10).

Lee's Germozone—An excellent remedy for diseases of poultry. Bottles 40c and 75c.

Conkey's Gape Cure—Pkg. 60c (by mail 70c).

B. V. R. Kolerine—Absolutely guaranteed to prevent and cure chicken Cholera. 50c. Postage 5c extra.

B. V. R. White Diarrhoea Remedy—Kills the germ in 30 seconds. Two sizes; 30c and 50c, postpaid.

Hunkel's Germoline—A disinfectant deodorant and animal dip. Qt. 50c; gal. \$1.50; 5 gals. \$6.50.

Hunkel's Lice Powder—Sure death to all lice and insects on poultry, stock and plants. 5 oz. box 10c; 15 oz. box 25c; 5 boxes \$1.00.

Lice Expelling Nest Eggs—Combined nest egg and lice killer. Each 7c. By mail 2c each extra.

Hunkel's Liquid Lice Killer—The safest and surest liquid for killing all insects affecting poultry and stock. Qt. 35c; gal. \$1.00; 5 gals. \$4.00.

FOUNTAIN AND FEED DEVICES.

Economy Fountain or Feeder—Fits fruit jar. Each 25c (by mail 30c).

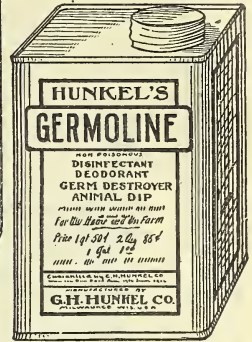
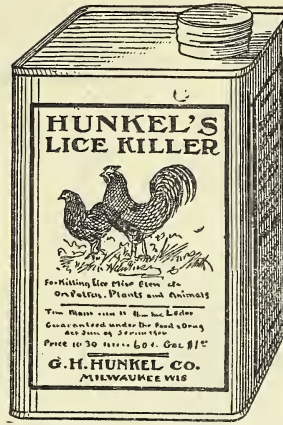
Hunkel's Stoneware Fountain—2 gal. size each 75c.

W. R. Stoneware Fountain—½ gal., each 50c.

Prairie State Fountain—Qt., each 40c.

Moe's Drop Bottom Fountains—Very practical; easy to fill and clean. ½ gal. each \$1.00; 1 gal. each \$1.25; 2 gals. each \$1.50.

Removable Bottom Wall Fountain—1 gal. each 85c.



Can't Freeze Fountain and Heater—For winter use. Heater keeps water warm. 2 gals. each \$2.00; 3 gals. each, \$2.40.

Columbus Freezeless Fountain—Keeps water cold in summer and warm in winter. Built like a Thermos Bottle. Capacity, 1 gal. \$3.00; 2 gals. \$3.50; 3 gals. \$4.00.

Moe Chick Feeder—Each 30c (by mail 35c).

Hunkel's Self-Feeding Grit Box—Three compartments. Each \$1.00.

Prairie State Feed Trough—Each 25c.

Mann's Swinging Feed Tray—18-inch, each \$1.25; 27-inch, each \$1.50.

LEG BANDS AND MARKERS.

Smith Sealed Leg Bands—Impossible to lose off. Six sizes. Dozen 30c; 25, 50c; 100, \$1.75, postpaid. Sealers, 75c.

Improved Champion Leg Band—Adjustable. Dozen, 15c; 25, 25c; 50, 45c; 100, 75c; 500, \$3.00, postpaid.

Spiral Celluloid Bands—Made of celluloid in various colors. Doz. 15c; 25, 25c; 50, 45c; 100, 75c.

Hunkel's Poultry Punch—The best marker on the market. Each 30c, postpaid.

THERMOMETERS.

Prairie State Incubator Thermometer—Each, \$1.00, by mail \$1.10.

Prairie State Brooder Thermometer—Each \$1.00, postpaid.

Tyco's Incubator Hygrometer—Each \$2.00, postpaid.

EGG BOXES, COOPS, ETC.

Hunkel's Challenge Egg Carrier—Made of heavy cardboard, holds 1 dozen eggs. Dozen, 20c; 25, 40c; 50, 70c; 100, \$1.35; 1,000 \$11.50.

Oblong Folding Egg Boxes—Hold 1 dozen eggs. Dozen, 25c; 25, 45c; 50, 80c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$14.00.

The Humpty Dumpty Folding Egg Crate—Holds twelve dozen eggs. Each 65c; dozen, \$6.50.

The Eyrre Shipping Coops—Sides of corrugated paper; ends lumber. No. A, 12x16x18, each 50c; No. B, 12x18x22, each 60c; No. D, 20x22x22, each 80c; No. E, 20x24x22, each 90c.

BONE CUTTERS, EGG TESTERS, ETC.

Mann's Green Bone Cutters—Too well known to require description. Write for prices.

Dry Bone and Shell Mill—For grinding grain, shells, bone, etc. Each, \$7.00.

The "Easy" Corn Sheller—A reliable and convenient corn sheller. Each \$1.25.

Humphrey Grit Mortar—Each \$3.50.

Successful Grain Sprouters—5 sizes, \$12.00; \$15.00; \$18.75; \$22.50, \$25.00.

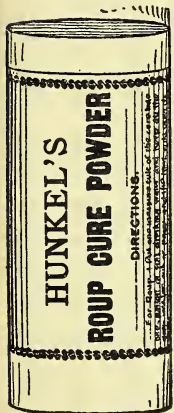
Philadelphia Caponizing Set—Complete with instructions, \$3.00.

Hunkel's Egg Tester—Fits any lamp. Each 50c (by mail 60c).

Hunkel's Wire Hen Nests—Each 25c; dozen, \$2.50.

Porcelain Nest Eggs—Each 5c; dozen 50c.

Incubators and Brooders—Write for catalogs.



PRICE LIST

All Prices are Subject to Change Without Notice.
Opening prices only are listed below for all varieties of Vegetable and Farm Seeds, Tools, Insecticides etc. (Flower Seeds are priced on Flower Seed pages.) If prices change and orders are received at prices named seed will be sent equivalent to the money received, figuring the order at current prices.

We pay postage on all vegetable and flower seeds except pound lots or more of beans, peas, sweet corn and onion sets. On these four items add postage. Prices on Farm Seeds, Tools, Etc., are all F. O. B. Milwaukee, Wis., and if wanted by mail, postage must be added.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

ARTICHOKE.

Page		Pkt	Oz	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
1	Large Green Globe	\$.05	\$0.60	\$2.00	\$6.50

ASPARAGUS.

1	Giant Argenteuil	.05	.10	.30	.90
1	Bonvallet's Giant	.05	.10	.30	1.00
1	Conover's Colossal	.05	.10	.25	.75
1	Columbian Mammoth	.05	.10	.25	.75
	White	.05	.10	.25	.75

BEANS.

(Add postage if wanted by mail.)

Special Prices on Large Quantities.

	Pkt.	1/4 Lb.	5 Lbs.	25 Lbs.
Dwarf Green Pod Varieties				
2 B's Stringless Green Pod	.05	.15	.30	1.15 4.50
2 Imp. Ex. Ey. Red Valentine	.05	.15	.30	1.15 4.50
2 Black Valentine	.05	.15	.30	1.15 4.50
2 Extra Early Refugee	.05	.15	.30	1.15 4.50
2 Long Yellow Six Weeks	.05	.15	.30	1.15 4.50
2 Bountiful	.05	.15	.30	1.15 4.50
2 Longfellow	.05	.15	.30	1.15 4.50
2 Refugee or 1000 to 1	.05	.15	.30	1.15 4.50
2 Improved Navy	.05	.15	.25	.90 3.00
2 English or Broad Windsor	.05	.15	.30	1.35 5.75

Dwarf Wax Pod Varieties.

3 Davis Wax	.05	.15	.30	1.25 5.00
3 Wardwell's Kidney Wax	.05	.15	.30	1.25 5.00
3 Webber Wax	.05	.15	.30	1.25 5.00
3 Improved Golden Wax	.05	.15	.30	1.25 5.00
3 Michigan White Wax	.05	.15	.30	1.25 5.00
3 Pencil Pod Black Wax	.05	.15	.30	1.25 5.00
3 Round Pod Kidney Wax	.05	.15	.30	1.25 5.00
3 Currie's Rustproof Wax	.05	.15	.30	1.25 5.00
3 Valentine Wax	.05	.15	.30	1.25 5.00
3 Refugee Wax	.05	.15	.30	1.25 5.00
3 Hodson Wax	.05	.15	.30	1.25 5.00
3 Ex. Ry. Challenge Black Wax	.05	.15	.30	1.25 5.00

Pole or Running Varieties.

4 Early Golden Cluster Wax	.05	.15	.35	1.60 7.00
4 Dutch Case Knife	.05	.15	.35	1.40 6.00
4 Kentucky Wonder (Old Homestead)	.05	.15	.35	1.35 5.50
4 Lazy Wife	.05	.15	.35	1.35 5.50
4 Scarlet Runner	.05	.15	.35	1.40 6.00

Lima Beans, Pole.

4 King of the Garden	.05	.15	.30	1.40 6.00
4 Ford's Mammoth Lima	.05	.15	.30	1.40 6.00

Lima Beans, Bush.

4 Henderson's Bush Lima	.05	.15	.30	1.40 6.00
4 Burpee's Bush Lima	.05	.15	.35	1.50 6.50

BEEETS.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	5 Lbs.
5 Early Market	.05	.15	.35	1.15 5.50
5 Fireball	.05	.15	.30	.90 4.00
5 Crosby's Egyptian	.05	.15	.30	.90 4.00
5 Early Model	.05	.15	.30	.90 4.00
5 Crimson Globe	.05	.15	.30	.90 4.00
5 Edmond's Early	.05	.15	.30	.90 4.00
5 Early Eclipse	.05	.15	.30	.90 4.00
5 Detroit Dark Red	.05	.15	.30	.90 4.00
5 Extra Early Egyptian	.05	.15	.30	.90 4.00
5 Dewing's Early Blood Turnip	.05	.15	.30	.90 4.00
5 Early Blood Turnip	.05	.15	.30	.90 4.00
5 Long Smooth Blood	.05	.15	.30	.90 4.00
5 Half Long Blood	.05	.15	.30	.90 4.00

MANGEL WURZEL

	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.
6 Danish Slustrup	.10	.20	.60	2.50 4.50
6 H's Mammoth Long Red	.10	.20	.55	2.25 4.00
6 Golden Tankard	.10	.20	.60	2.50 4.50
6 Giant Half Sugar	.10	.20	.55	2.25 4.00

SUGAR BEETS.

6 Vilmorin's Improved	.10	.25	.60	2.50 4.50
6 Klein Wanzelben	.10	.25	.60	2.50 4.50

BROCCOLI.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
4 Purple Cape	.05	.40	1.50	5.00

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Page		Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
1	Amager Market	.05	.25	.75	2.50

CARROT—Select Stock.

7 Early French Forcing	\$.05	\$.15	\$.40	\$1.25
7 Chantenay	.05	.15	.35	1.00
7 Early Scarlet Horn	.05	.15	.35	1.10
7 Guerande or Oxheart	.05	.15	.35	1.00
7 Nantes' Half Long	.05	.15	.35	1.10
7 Half Long Danvers	.05	.15	.35	1.00
7 Improved Long Orange	.05	.15	.30	.90
7 Mastadon	.05	.10	.25	.70
7 White Belgian	.05	.10	.25	.70

CAULIFLOWER—Danish Grown.

	Pkt.	1/4 Oz.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
11 H's New Snowball	.10	.75	2.25	7.50	28.00
11 Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt	.10	.70	2.25	7.00	27.00
11 Dry Weather	.10	.75	2.25	8.50	28.00
11 Early London	.05	.15	.50	1.75	6.00
11 Lenormand's Short Stem	.05	.15	.50	1.75	6.00
11 Autumn Giant	.05	.15	.40	1.50	5.00

CABBAGE

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
8 Early Spring	.05	.30	.90	3.00
8 Copenhagen Market, Danish Grown	.05	.35	1.00	3.50
8 Copenhagen Market, American Grown	.05	.30	.90	3.00
8 Early Jersey Wakefield	.05	.25	.75	2.50
8 Earliest of All	.05	.30	.90	3.00
8 Early Winnigstad	.05	.25	.75	2.50
8 Charleston Large Wakefield	.05	.25	.75	2.50
8 Glory of Enkhuizen, Danish Grown	.05	.35	1.00	3.00
9 Early Allhead or Faultless	.05	.25	.75	2.50
9 Early Flat Dutch	.05	.25	.75	2.50
9 Early Summer	.05	.25	.75	2.50
9 All Seasons or Vandergaw	.05	.25	.75	2.50
9 Fottler's Brunswick	.05	.25	.75	2.25
9 Late Flat Dutch	.05	.25	.75	2.25
9 Large Late American Drumhead	.05	.25	.75	2.25
9 H's Surehead	.05	.25	.75	2.50
9 Long Keeping	.05	.35	1.00	3.00
9 Danish Ballhead, Danish Grown	.05	.35	1.00	3.00
9 Danish Ballhead, American Grown	.05	.30	.80	2.50
9 Hollander Tall Stem, Danish Grown	.05	.35	1.00	3.00
9 Hollander Tall Stem, American Grown	.05	.30	.80	2.50
9 Hollander Short Stem, Danish Grown	.05	.35	1.00	3.00
9 Hollander Short Stem, American Grown	.05	.30	.80	2.50
9 Wisconsin Hollander	.10	1.50	5.00	19.00
10 Early Dwarf Ulm Savoy	.05	.30	.80	2.50
10 Perfection Drumhead Savoy	.05	.30	.80	2.50
10 Danish Stonehead	.05	.35	1.00	3.00
10 Red Hollander	.05	.35	1.00	3.00
10 Mammoth Rock Red	.05	.30	.80	2.50

Chinese or Celery Cabbage.

10 Pe-tsai	.05	.30	.80	2.50
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CELERICAC.

13 Giant Prague	.05	.25	.65	2.25
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CELERY.

13 White Plume Self-Blanching	.05	.25	.75	2.50
13 Golden Self-Blanching (French)	.05	.65	2.25	8.00
13 Golden Self-Blanching (California)	.05	.45	1.50	4.75
13 H's Giant Golden Heart	.05	.25	.65	2.25
13 New Winter Queen	.05	.25	.75	2.50
13 Evan's Triumph	.05	.25	.65	2.25
13 Giant Pascal	.05	.25	.75	2.50

CHEVIL.

6 Double Curled	.05	.20	.50	1.50
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CHICORY.

6 Large Rooted Magdeburg	.05	.20	.50	1.50
6 Witloof	.05	.25	.60	2.00

COLLARDS.

10 Georgia, Southern or Creole	.05	.10	.30	1.00
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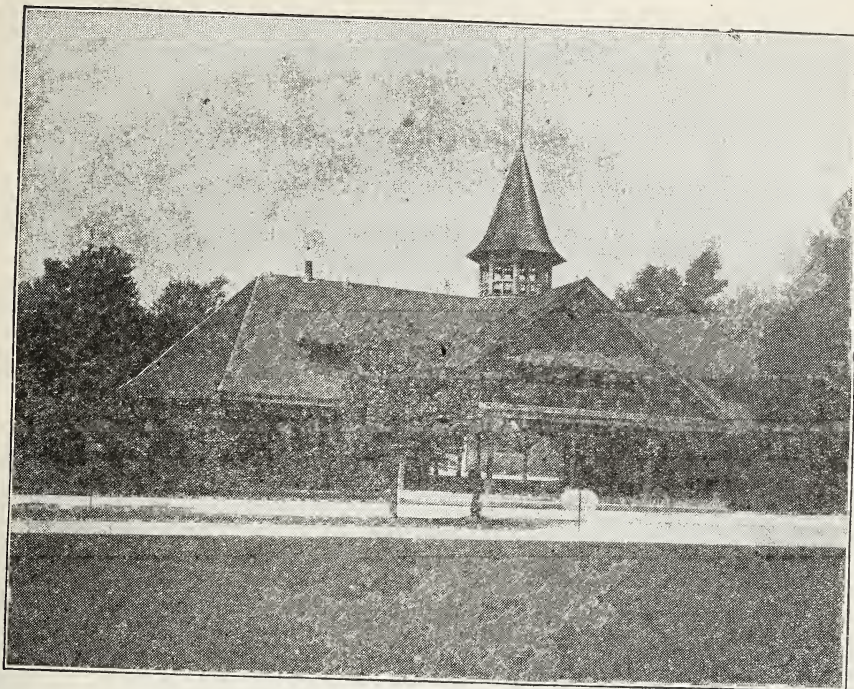
CORN SALAD.

13 Broad Leaved	.05	.15	.45	1.40
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HUNKEL'S LAWN SEED MIXTURES

A SEEDED LAWN IS ALWAYS BETTER THAN A SODDED ONE

Composed of Evergreen Grasses suitable for our American climate, and made up from the finest and cleanest Grades of seed.



Our Mixtures are suitable for large lawns, modest embankments, slopes, terraces, putting greens, shady places, and will keep green from early spring till fall.

HUNKEL'S "MILWAUKEE PARK" LAWN SEED

AN EXTRA CHOICE MIXTURE

There is nothing that attracts more attention and favorable comment than a well designed house and artistically treated grounds and one of the essential features of such grounds is a beautiful lawn. A perfect and enduring lawn of this kind is only created by sowing a combination of various and suitable grasses. Several varieties are needed so that the lawn will be verdure-clad in all seasons, and the seed should be sown liberally, not only to produce a lawn quickly, but to prevent the weeds from developing, made the formation of lawns a study, and know that if Hunkel's "Milwaukee Park" Lawn Grass Seed is used and instructions are followed a perfect and permanent lawn may be established. This lawn grass is composed of a balanced combination of native and foreign grasses that flourish under varied conditions of soils and climate, growing during different seasons of the year, so that a beautiful lawn is maintained from snow to snow. No annual grasses are used in this mixture.

The quantity required for making new lawns: 100 lbs. per acre, or for renovating old lawns, about half this amount. One pound will seed a plot 20x20 feet (400 sq. feet).

HUNKEL'S "STANDARD" LAWN SEED.

Also an excellent mixture but not to be compared with our "Milwaukee Park" mixture.

HUNKEL'S "SHADY-PLACE" LAWN GRASS MIXTURE. For Shady Places and Sandy Soils.

This mixture is composed of fine grasses which thrive naturally in the shade of trees or buildings, or are suitable for light sandy soil. They are the dwarf-growing evergreen varieties, which in their natural state are found growing in the woods or other sheltered places. 350 sq. feet require 1 lb.

HUNKEL'S MIXTURE FOR TENNIS COURTS, BOWLING GREENS, ETC.

A mixture of perennial grasses without clovers. This mixture is especially adapted to produce a firm, elastic, smooth and durable sward. Prices same as the "Milwaukee Park."

White Clover—Extra choice seed for lawns.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES WILLING TO MAKE UP MIXTURES FOR SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS AND SITUATIONS. Correspondence Solicited.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

HUNKEL'S SELECTED FARM SEEDS

We pay particular attention to this department of our business. The seeds we offer are selected with special reference to their quality. They are fresh, pure and free from all foreign seed, all being recleaned by up-to-date machinery.

PRICES QUOTED ON FARM SEEDS by the pound include prepayment by mail. Larger quantities we do not deliver free, but send by express or freight at purchaser's expense, but our prices include packing, boxes, bags (unless otherwise noted), and free delivery to any express or freight depot in Milwaukee.

MARKET CHANGES. Owing to the unsteady conditions of the market, prices are constantly changing. Should our prices seem high on some items, write for special quotations. We also reserve the right to advance prices if the market advances.

SEED BARLEY

WISCONSIN PEDIGREE BARLEY.

This Barley disseminated in 1910 for the first time, has in many conclusive trials at the Experiment Station Farm and in other specially selected points, demonstrated its superiority over all the commonly sowed varieties. It is fully equal to the Oderbrucker, and in some respects superior to this popular sort. Like the Oderbrucker it is a strain of the Manshury, originally received from the Ontario Experiment Station in 1899. It has gone through a thorough breeding process (the centgener method), requiring ten years of careful selection.

Prof. Moore says of this Barley: "The Pedigree Barley is a heavier yielder, is more uniform in character and more perfect in development than the barleys from which it was bred. It is becoming immensely popular wherever tried and is giving splendid results in other states besides Wisconsin."

Wisconsin Pedigree Barley grows taller than most other sorts and has a very stiff straw, which stands up better than that of Oderbrucker. The heads are unusually large and long, and are completely filled out with very plump grain, very uniform in size, which is brighter and whiter than that of most other sorts and is very attractive. Wherever tried it has yielded from 5 to 20 bushels more than the older varieties. Our seed is select and was grown for us by members of the Experiment Station.

ODERBRUCKER BARLEY—(WISCONSIN No. 55).

Introduced in 1906 by the Wisconsin Experiment Station. It is a stiff-strawed, heavy-yielding, six-rowed, bearded variety. Ripens about the same time as the Old Mancheurie, but it has a plumper kernel and is much heavier. It is a heavy producer, yielding from 5 to 10 bushels more per acre than other varieties. An exceptionally good feeding barley, as its protein content is nearly double the amount found in other varieties.

CHAMPION BEARDLESS BARLEY.

The Champion is an improved Beardless Barley, but it is larger, has stronger straw and yields more per acre than other sorts. Absolutely beardless and nice to handle, and the straw may be fed to stock without fear of injury. It is earlier than the bearded variety, better to seed with, better for feeding, and yields just as well. It often does well where bearded barley will not thrive. Try it.

MONTANA WHITE HULLESS BARLEY.

Also known as "Ideal Barley" and "Giant White Hulless Barley." It grows very large and has heavy, well-filled heads without beards, and in the field looks like the Beardless Barley, but the kernels shell out without the hulls, and are handsome, plump and oval shaped. It is not a malting barley and can only be used for feeding purposes, and as a fattening feed for hogs it has no equal; it makes a sweeter meat and nicer lard than corn. It is a vigorous grower and can be sown after all other grain is sown and will mature before wheat or oats will. It can also be sown for hay, and if sown early enough two crops can be cut.



Harvesting Wisconsin Pedigree Barley.



For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

SEED OATS

CHANGE YOUR SEED. A change of seed oats is even more important than a change of seed potatoes. It will pay you to renew your seed oats this year by sowing some of our improved varieties and thus greatly increase your yield.



A Field of Wisconsin Pedigree Oats.

WISCONSIN PEDIGREE OATS. BETTER THAN SWEDISH SELECT.

This excellent new variety was developed at the Wisconsin Experimental Station. It is a white oat with very large, plump kernels, which have the appearance of being short because they are so plump. The plants bear a very heavy foliage, which is very dark green and beautiful in color; grow to a height of about 4 feet. Owing to the heavy weight of the large sized kernels the heads become very heavy and the grain is apt to lodge where sown on very rich soil. This variety is pre-eminently suitable for soils of low fertility or to be used on higher ground. Owing to the fact that it has been selected for high-yield and resistance to disease, it gives very large yields under favorable conditions.

Reports received from a large number of members of the Wisconsin Experiment Association who have tried this oat the past season are all very favorable, most of the growers preferring it to all other varieties. Our grower writes about it as follows: "For comparison sake we planted a field of Wisconsin Pedigree Oats alongside of a field of Swedish Select, both fields being given the same care and attention. Until the plants commenced to head out there was very little difference, but after this the difference was very marked. Results were as follows: The Wisconsin Pedigree Oats was six inches taller, straw very much stronger, heads longer and almost every pod had two fully developed kernels in it, while in the Swedish there were also generally two kernels to a pod, but very often one of them was only a hull, no meat having formed within. This latter point should not be lightly considered, as this is just where the yield is increased; if we can raise all fully matured kernels instead of having a lot of empty hulls our crops will be worth just so much more.

Our stock was grown for us from seed obtained direct from the Experiment Station and is select.

REGENERATED SWEDISH SELECT OATS—(Wis. No. 4).

Introduced into this country from Russia by Prof. M. A. Carleton of the U. S. Agricultural Department, and sent out to the various Experiment Stations for trial. The Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station received some of these oats and after testing them for four years with 36 other varieties, Prof. Moore pronounced Swedish Select **the most satisfactory of all**. They are well adapted to high land and seem to do better on poorer land than any other variety. Briefly described, the oat is pure white in color; the kernel is large and plump with thin hull; straw is strong and stiff enough not to lodge; very strong and vigorous in growth, unusually heavy in weight and an excellent yielder. Season medium early. The stock we offer is True Swedish and is extra cleaned.

WHITE KHERSON, OR IOWA No. 103.

White Kherson is a distinct new variety which was originated at the Iowa Experiment Station. It was first sent out for trial about 5 years ago to a select list of prominent farmers including Hon. H. E. Krueger, Wisconsin's famous grain expert. Mr. Krueger named these oats "White Kherson" because they possessed so many of the characteristics of the Yellow Kherson, being just as early, but white instead of yellow. They grow a short stiff straw so that every bundle is a mass of oats. Mr. Krueger says they **yielded 20 bushels more per acre than the Wisconsin Pedigree, were two weeks earlier and were heavier, running 3 bushels per bag**. Mr. Krueger showed these oats at the Dry Farming Exposition at Wichita, Kas., in 1914 and 1915 and secured both years "**First on White Oats, open to the world**" and then "**Sweepstakes on all Oats.**"

Prof. Burnett of the Iowa Agricultural College says: "Iowa No. 103 is a pure line." It is an early white oat that resembles the Kherson in its manner of growth. It has out-yielded the Kherson both at the Station and in farmers' tests.

We have a choice stock of this excellent variety.

YELLOW KHERSON, OR SIXTY DAY OATS.

One of the Earliest Oats in cultivation. It is a vigorous grower; straw short but very stiff; grain light yellow in color, small but very heavy and numerous, with remarkably thin hull, which is easily shelled off; very productive. On account of its earliness it escapes the attacks of rust, and will stand up on low, rich prairie soils. It has done well wherever tried, both in the north and south, and we recommend our customers to try it. Our seed is selected and was grown from seed obtained from the originators.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

SEED WHEAT

Our Seed Wheat has been grown for **Seed Purposes**, and has been **extra re-cleaned** by the most up-to-date machinery. For this reason we are obliged to ask a price slightly in advance of the market, but we know that the seed which we offer is worth many times the extra cost to the farmer in increased yield.

MARQUIS WHEAT.

Marquis Wheat won the \$1,000.00 prize offered by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy for the "Best wheat in America," also the \$3,000.00 prize at Lethbridge, Canada, in a competition open to the world. The first experiments were conducted, and the variety fully developed by Drs. Chas. and Wm. Saunders of the Central Experiment Station, Ottawa, Canada, by crossing the Red Fife and the Hard Red Calcutta, a native of India acclimated to this country. By scientific cross-breeding a variety was produced that inherited the remarkable earliness of the Calcutta and the frost-resistant and yielding qualities of the Red Fife. This wheat was named "Marquis." It is rapidly displacing all other varieties in Canada and is proving equally successful in this country.

In appearance Marquis Wheat is similar to Red Fife, but the heads as a rule, are heavier and the stalks shorter, making it less likely to lodge. The kernel is flinty, a little darker red and more plump than the Fife. It is beardless, having smooth, yellow chaff. The most valuable feature lies in its extreme earliness, as it matures one week to ten days earlier than Red Fife. Threshing returns indicate yields of 40 to 50 bus. per acre; weight 64-66 lbs. per measured bu. We have had several Flour Mills test Marquis Wheat and all reported it to be of the highest milling quality. Not in many years has such a valuable variety been introduced. Every progressive farmer should grow it. Our stock is strictly Canadian grown and is of excellent quality.

MINNESOTA No. 169.

A spring wheat of wonderful value. It is an **improved Blue Stem or Velvet Chaff Wheat**, which has for many years been the leading hard red spring wheat. It produces strong and vigorous growing plants, the chaff of which enclosing the grain is much thicker and firmer than on most wheat, on account of which it will not be as easily affected by rust and blight as other kinds. It is also free from smut which does so much damage to other varieties. The grain is always nice and plump, flinty and almost transparent. It produces about 3 bushels more to the acre than any other variety; in other words, the man that sows the No. 169 will increase his profit by about \$3.00 to \$5.00 an acre. Our stock is pure and genuine.

BLUE STEM OR VELVET CHAFF.

So named because of the beautiful blue bloom on the stem while growing. A leading spring wheat throughout the Northwest. Hard, like the Fife, but earlier and more productive. Our seed is pure and clean.

DURUM OR MACARONI. (Kubanka.)

This is the most valuable wheat for dry and semi-arid regions, yielding heavy crops where other sorts fail. It resists drought, the attacks of fungus pests, rust and smut, and always furnishes an excellent hard grain inclined to be brownish-red in color and very large in size. The heads are compactly formed and are beardless. **It is a sure crop.** In the north it should be sown as a spring wheat while south of the 35th parallel (Kansas and further south) it can be sown in fall as Winter Wheat. It is now considered a wheat of the highest class ranking with all other varieties as a milling wheat. There are several varieties of Durum wheat; the best and the one recommended by the U. S. Agricultural Dept. is the Kubanka variety. This is the variety that we offer, and our stock is fine Minnesota grown.

TURKISH RED WINTER.

The hardiest and most profitable variety of winter wheat. The heads are of good size and the plants stool out well. Very productive, yielding from 30 to 50 bushels per acre of bright plump wheat. Our stock is pure and well bred. **Write for prices and samples in fall.**

WISCONSIN No. 18 WINTER.

The best winter wheat sent out by the Wisconsin Experiment Station. It is a hard, red bearded variety and a very heavy yielder. Bred here in Wisconsin for over ten years and thoroughly acclimated. **Write for samples and prices in fall.**



A Field of Marquis Wheat.



Minn. N. 169
Wheat.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

SPELTZ OR EMMER

A new grain for dry lands, introduced from Russia. It is neither wheat, rye, nor barley, and yet it seems to be a combination of all. For fattening cattle, poultry, horses, sheep, pigs, etc., it is ahead of all other grains. It yields 80 to 100 bushels rich food, besides giving 4 tons of hay to the acre. Excellent for pasture and can be fed in green state. The heads are similar to two-rowed barley and spikelets being separated so that it is not easily injured by the weather. Will produce enormous crops on land where wheat will not grow any longer. Dry weather does not seem to have any effect on it. It is a wonderful stooler and a robust grower and can be fed same as oats with the hulls. Grain also can be separated from the hulls and ground into an excellent flour. Every farmer should grow it. Sow early, using from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 bushels per acre.

SEED RYE

SPRING RYE—True Stock. Spring Rye is an excellent catch crop where winter grain has been killed out, or for sowing where no fall crop has been planted. Our stock is **Genuine Spring Rye** and can be harvested the same season that it is sown.

WISCONSIN PEDIGREE RYE—A new variety of fall or winter rye. It is the result of 12 years of careful breeding at the Wisconsin Experiment Station. It grows a very strong stiff straw, standing up well even on rich ground. The heads are of unusual length, much longer than other varieties, and the kernels are very large and plump. The average yield of this variety is 25 per cent greater than any other Fall Rye. We have choice seed.

NEW PETKUS WINTER RYE—A new variety of decided merit. It has longer heads and larger kernels than any other rye and outyields all other varieties. Our growers consider it the best winter rye. Write us for special prices on Winter Rye next fall.

BUCKWHEAT

Silverhull—This is a very thin hulled Buckwheat of gray-silvery color; kernels are of medium size and very solid. It is a prolific grower and the heaviest yielder yet introduced and will make first-class Buckwheat flour. It is earlier than the common Buckwheat and remains in bloom much longer, making it excellent for bees.

Japanese—this is a brown or almost black variety, and is very early, about a week earlier than the Silverhull. It is a vigorous grower of both vines and seed, and yields quite heavily. The flour made from it is of the best quality. It does not require as thick seeding as other Buckwheat as it branches out so much. It is perfectly hardy and will grow in the extreme north.

FLAX

Primost Flax (Minnesota No. 25)—A pure bred variety of Flax introduced by the Minnesota Experiment Station. It is practically a wilt-proof flax and is very much superior to the common flax. Compared with the average yield of other varieties, Primost Flax showed an increase of 25 per cent. Our stock is North Dakota grown and is very choice.

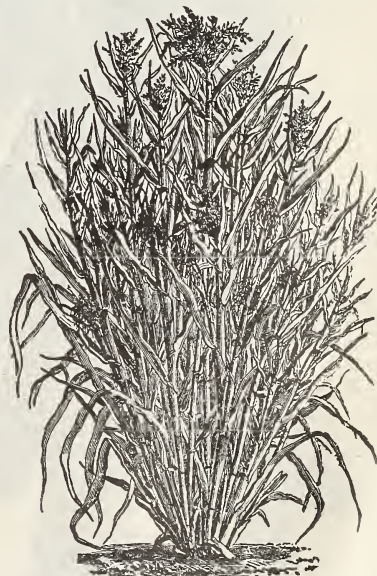
Russian Flax—We offer high grade re-cleaned seed.

SUNFLOWER.

Mammoth Russian—The best variety for the farmer. Grows to double the size of the common and the yield of seed is twice as great. Highly recommended for poultry, being considered the best egg-producing food known; the leaves make splendid fodder, being relished by all kinds of stock; the strong, thick stalks which dried make an excellent fuel, being considered equal to the hard coal.

TEOSINTE.

A fodder plant grown largely in some parts of the country. Somewhat resembles corn in its general appearance, but the leaves are much longer and broader and the stalks contain sweeter sap. In its perfection it produces a great number of shoots, growing as much as 12 feet high very thickly covered with leaves. Eighty-five stalks have been grown from one seed, attaining a height of 11 feet. Horses and cattle eat it as freely as young sugar corn. Plant as soon as ground becomes warm at usual corn planting time, in hills, three to four feet apart each way, two seeds to the hill. Teosinte is one of the heaviest yielding forage plants known, having yielded 50 tons of fodder to the acre. Sow 2 to 3 lbs. per acre.



Teosinte.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

HUNKEL'S SEED CORN

With no other farm product does the crop so much depend upon the nature of the seed than with Corn. It is not only a matter of **Germination**, but the greatest importance is its **Vigor and Vitality**, produced by most careful and scientific breeding in a **Northern Climate**. To produce good crops and to be sure of the crop maturing, Northern Farmers must plant thoroughly acclimated Northern Grown Seed Corn. Western and Southern grown seed will never do well in Wisconsin and the Northwest. **Insist on knowing where your seed corn was grown.** We offer four varieties of **Select Wisconsin Grown Seed Corn**, and recommend it to all of our customers who want a choice corn that can be depended upon to ripen in the north every year, and to produce good crops.

All of our Seed Corn is Tested several times during the season and we know positively that it will germinate before it leaves our hands. At the same time we recommend that our customers order early, and test it themselves, making sure that it will grow before planting it.

Our Seed Corn Guarantee—We absolutely guarantee our Seed Corn to be as represented. If not as represented, simply return it and your money will be refunded.

NOTICE—When ordering Corn, name second choice, as our stock of Seed Corn is very limited, and we may be sold out of the variety you call for. We will not substitute without permission.

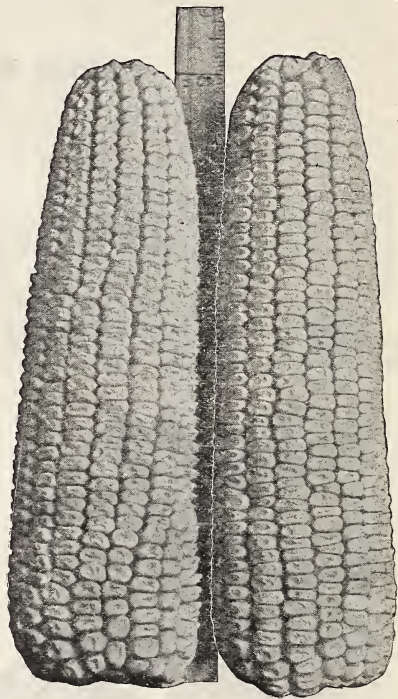
SILVER KING—(WISCONSIN No. 7).

THE BEST WHITE CORN FOR WISCONSIN AND THE NORTHWEST

This variety was brought from Northern Iowa into Wisconsin by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station and here selected and developed for earliness and uniformity of type so that it can now be planted with safety anywhere in the Northwest with certainty of its ripening. It is a pure white dent corn with a white cob. The kernel is broad and deep, with well developed and vigorous germ, forming a perfect cylindrical ear, about 8 to 9 inches long, well filled out to the tips and butts. The ears dry out very rapidly, thus escaping early frosts. A heavy yielder, yields having been reported all the way from 50 to 100 bushels of good shelled corn per acre. The stalks are rather short and heavy, averaging about 8 to 11 feet in height, and are very leafy.

At the last Wisconsin State Fair, which took place in Milwaukee the first week in September, there were many fully ripened ears of Silver King corn exhibited, showing that this variety is very early and that it will certainly ripen in the North. While the average yield for all corn in Wisconsin is about 35 bushels per acre, 275 members of the Experiment Station report an average yield of 60 bushels and Prof. Moore of the Agricultural College reports a yield of over 98 bushels per acre at the University Farm. All of our customers are very enthusiastic over this corn and will plant much larger acreages this season than in the past.

Our stock of Silver King (Wisconsin No. 7) is fine and was grown for us by members of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station. While we have a large stock on hand at the present time, we expect to be sold out early in the season; so send in your orders early. Last year our stock was sold out early and we were obliged to refuse many orders and refund the money in many cases.



Typical Ears of Silver King.

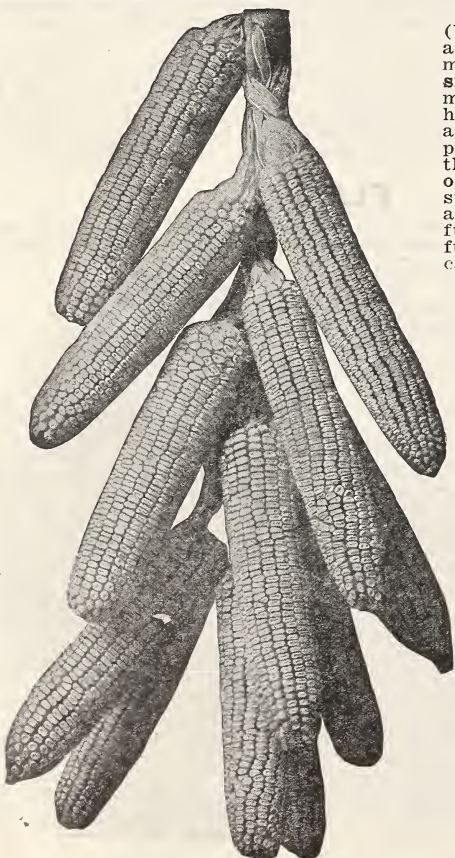
MURDOCK YELLOW DENT.

THE LARGEST EARLY YELLOW DENT CORN FOR THE NORTHWEST.

Also known as Wisconsin Yellow Dent. It is a heavy yielding, large Yellow Dent Corn, so early that it can be grown with safety in the Northern States. It originated in Wisconsin and has been grown here for so many years that the type has become thoroughly established. It is truly a 90 day corn and matures shortly after the Wisconsin No. 8. The ears average about 8 to 9 inches in length and weigh about 10 ounces; always well filled out way to the tips; many rowed, usually about 18 to 22 rows. Kernels are deep and are set very compactly on the cob; color of corn is a bright golden yellow. It is not a tall growing variety. Very productive, easily yielding from 70 to 100 bushels of shelled corn per acre on ordinary soil. Its great vigor enables it to withstand dry weather remarkably and to give a good crop with ordinary cultivation, when other varieties fail. It is a variety we can readily recommend to our customers. Our stock is Wisconsin grown.

IS IT WORTH IT?

A bushel of seed corn will plant from six to eight acres. To use our seed will cost, say, thirty cents an acre more than if common crib or home grown corn is planted. It is therefore evident that if our seed produces one bushel more to the acre, mind **only one bushel more**, than the home seed, that the entire cost of the seed and freight is paid for by this extra yield.

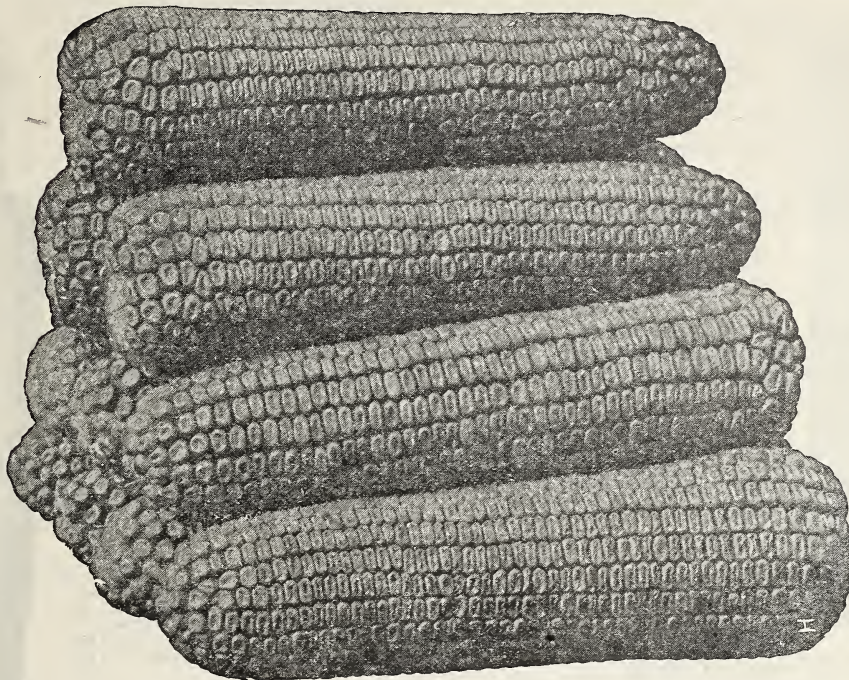


A dozen ears of Murdock Yellow Dent.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

THE
NEW
EXTRA
EARLY
YELLOW
DENT.

SURE
TO
RIPEN
IN
CENTRAL
WISCONSIN



GOLDEN GLOW—(WISCONSIN No. 12).

THE NEW EXTRA EARLY YELLOW FOR CENTRAL WISCONSIN AND SIMILAR LATITUDES.

This is the corn that many have been looking for, something a little earlier than Silver King and Murock Yellow Dent and yet large enough to make it a profitable variety for general culture. It matures safely as far north as north central Wisconsin and yields big crops of good sized ears.

This is strictly a Wisconsin variety and to Prof. R. A. Moore, Agronomist at the Wisconsin Agricultural College, belongs the credit of bringing it out. It is a cross of Wisconsin No. 8 and North Star, the idea being to produce a corn combining the extreme earliness of the former with the larger ears and deeper kernels of the latter.

Golden Glow is a pure golden yellow corn, most attractive in color and appearance. Ears are fairly large averaging about 8 inches in length, symmetrical in shape, slightly tapering with exceptionally well filled tips; kernels of good length for such an early corn, just a slight roughness at the outer ends and very free from tendency to flintiness; stalks large and strong with abundant foliage, making it a very desirable fodder or silo variety. In fact, it is a splendid all-around corn and seems to have hardly a fault as a real early yellow dent.

Our stock of Golden Glow was grown for us by members of the Wisconsin Experiment Association and is fine. We would recommend all of our customers to make a liberal planting of this variety.

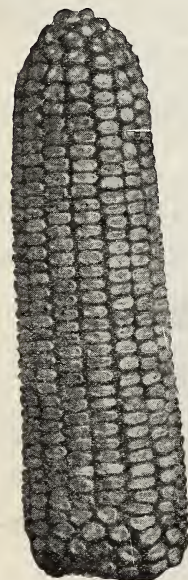
WISCONSIN No. 8 EARLY YELLOW DENT.

This is the corn for Northern Wisconsin and similar latitudes. Originally from Minnesota, Wisconsin No. 8 has been developed at the Wisconsin Experiment Station so that it is now a great improvement over the Minnesota strain. It can be grown as far north as corn can be grown as it ripens in 85 days or even less if the season is favorable. Although it ripens so extremely early it is a very heavy yielder, producing from 65 to 100 bushels per acre. By careful selection and breeding the kernels of this variety have been materially lengthened and the ears enlarged without sacrificing its extreme earliness. The ears run very uniform in type and color and average about 7 to 8 inches in length, with good long kernels packed closely upon the cob well filling it from tip to butt. The stalks grow to a medium height and are well covered with leaves. Our stock of this corn was grown in Wisconsin by a member of the Wisconsin Experimental Association and is very choice.

MINNESOTA No. 13 EARLY YELLOW DENT.

The Minnesota No. 13 is an extra early yellow dent variety introduced by Prof. Hayes, the well known agriculturist of the Minnesota Experiment Station. It is a full yellow dent with kernels packed closely on the cob, well filled from tip to butt. The ears average 8 inches in length and are usually borne two on a stalk. The stalks grow to a height of seven feet and being leafy makes excellent fodder. Thoroughly matures in from 80 to 90 days and yields 65 to 100 bushels per acre. Our seed is grown from stock obtained direct from the originators.

Please remember that our Wisconsin Grown Seed Corn is all rack dried and each ear is carefully inspected before it is sent out for seed. It is well worth the price we ask.



Average Ear of
Wisconsin No. 8

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

SEED CORN—Continued.

Our stock of seed corn offered on this page was grown in north-western Nebraska, by a prominent and careful breeder. It is an extra choice grade and must not be confused with the ordinary commercial grades of corn sold by most dealers. It is all shelled, each ear having been tipped before being shelled. We guarantee it to show a high germination test.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH.

Undoubtedly the best known of all early Yellow Dent varieties. The stalk is short and thick and stands storms well. Ears are 7 to 10 inches in length and about 2 inches in diameter; the kernel is of a deep yellow color, is long, thick and narrow, and of a very oily nature; cob is very small. It matures in about 90 days of Corn weather.

WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT.

A good variety for poor thin land. It is a strong grower, resists heat and drought wonderfully, and yields good large ears on small cobs. Ears 18 to 22 rowed. Outer end of grain is white, deeply dented; inside is yellow. Matures in about 90 days of corn weather.

KING OF THE EARLIES.

Claimed to be the earliest and best dent corn in cultivation. The stalks grow from 6 to 8 feet high, and are thickly covered with leaves yielding a large amount of fodder. The ears are medium in length; cob very small, closely set with long deep kernels, very rich in oil and starch; color bright golden yellow. Ripens early and dries out quickly. Resists drought very well, and in fact is an excellent corn for the north.

IMPROVED LEAMING.

A medium early, yellow dent, ripening in about 100 days. Having large, broad leaves, it is a good sort to grow for ensilage. It has been tested and proved satisfactory in nearly all the corn-producing states. A heavy yielder and rich in the qualities which make it valuable to stock feeders. We offer some very choice seed of the improved strain.

King of the Earlies.

FLINT CORN

We offer four varieties of flint corn. These are all well known and are reliable. Flint corn is earlier than dent corn and is excellent for a fodder crop.

EARLY LONGFELLOW.

A beautiful 8-rowed flint with straight ears from 10 to 15 inches long. Kernels large and wide; cob very small. Color beautiful yellow. Ripens in 75 to 85 days, and is very prolific. Well adapted to northern latitudes and is largely grown in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

CANADA SMUT NOSE, OR EARLY RED BLAZED.

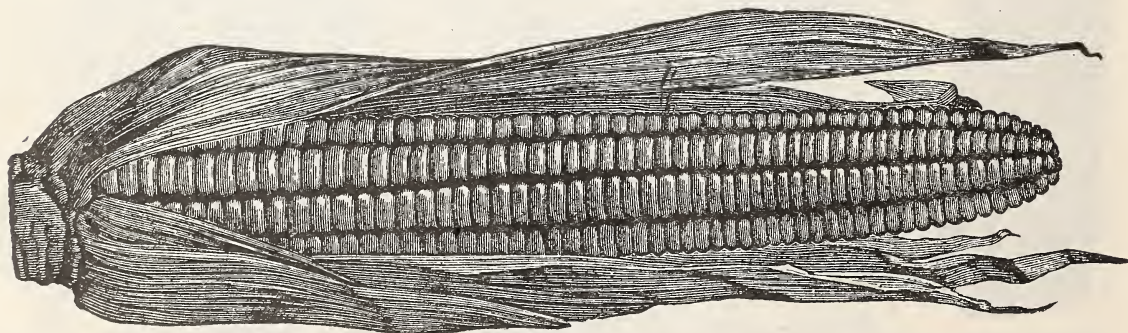
This is one of the hardiest Field Corns in cultivation. It is not only early, but will endure, uninjured, a degree of cold and wet that would be fatal to most other sorts. Stalks, medium height, with few suckers, dark green with red or bronze markings. Leaves broad, green at base, but bronze at top, particularly while the plant is young. Ears long, 8-rowed, well filled, small at base. Grain flinty and of fine quality, bright yellow at base of ears, but red at tips.

SANFORD'S WHITE.

Handsome of all Flints. Ears are very long, usually measuring 12 to 15 inches; smooth and symmetrical in shape, and of a flinty white color. Highly valued for fodder and ensilage purposes, because of its suckering habits; leaves very broad and succulent. Grows very vigorously; each stalk usually bears 2 or 3 ears.

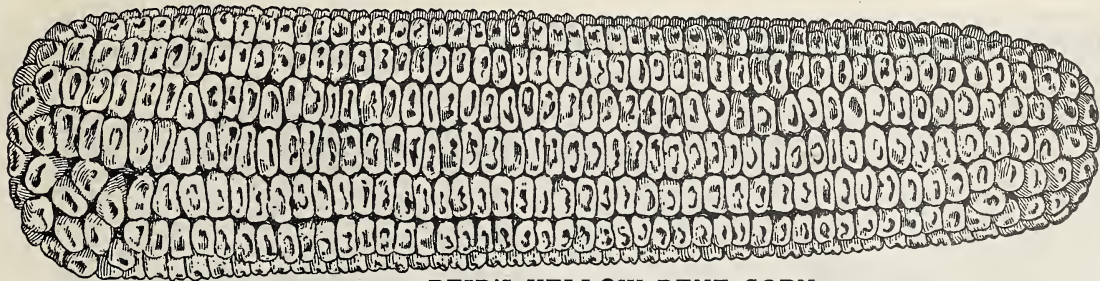
KING PHILIP.

A very early 8-rowed red flint. Stalks are very leafy, splendid for feeding green or for silage. Cob 10 to 12 inches long, with kernels of a reddish color. Ripens in about 80 days. Will ripen further north than any other flint corn.



Longfellow Flint.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book



REID'S YELLOW DENT CORN.

The famous prize winner. Awarded more prizes than all other sorts. A splendid yellow dent variety, with eighteen to twenty-four rows of kernels to the ear. The cob is small and the grains are very close together so that there is scarcely any room between the rows. The ears average from 8 to 11 inches in length. The stalks are very heavy and are not easily blown down. Will mature under favorable condition in 110 to 115 days. We do not recommend the planting of this corn, except for silage, north of the forty-third parallel, but for Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, Missouri and other states in the same latitude, this is the corn to grow both for quantity and quality. Our stock of this variety has been grown for us by a specialist and it is a very select lot of corn.

FODDER CORN

HUNKEL'S TRUE RED COB ENSILAGE.

The best of all fodder corns. It is pure white with a red cob. Grows very large and yields very heavily, often as high as 45 to 50 tons to the acre. It furnishes more nourishment than any other variety, being very sweet, tender and juicy. It can be fed green, made into silage, or can be cured and stacked. Dairy farmers should not be without it.

SWEET FODDER CORN.

There is nothing better for summer and fall green feed or for curing for winter than sweet corn; being sweet and palatable, cattle eat every part of the stalks and leaves. A great favorite with dairy farmers. Also excellent for soiling. Can be sown as other corn or sown thickly in drills or broadcast. $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. per acre in drills; 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu. broadcast.

FETERITA

The new drought resisting plant. Similar to Kaffir Corn, but outyielding it by far and at least 25 days earlier. Not affected by drought. The stalk is of medium height and size and bears 10 to 12 leaves and a large well filled head. Stands erect, branches out well, and produces abundantly both seed and forage.

WHITE KAFFIR CORN

An excellent fodder plant, yielding two crops of fodder during the season. Grows about 5 feet high. The stalks bear numerous wide leaves which keep green and are brittle and juicy, making excellent fodder, either green or dried. Relished by cattle and horses. The seed crop which is heavy is an excellent food for poultry.

EARLY AMBER SUGAR CANE—(Sorghum).

Claimed by Dairymen everywhere to be the most valuable fodder in existence for their use. It is a very economical fodder plant as it yields as high as 50 tons of green food per acre. This fodder is of the very best quality, is sweet, tender and nutritious and is greedily eaten by cattle, horses and hogs. Cows give more and richer milk from its use. It can be cut several times during the season if not allowed to grow too high, and makes good, sweet hay. Also a very profitable crop to grow for seed, which is excellent for poultry, and can be ground and substituted for buckwheat flour. This variety also makes a fine syrup. If sown for fodder use 50 to 100 lbs. broadcast per acre; for the syrup seed, 15 to 25 lbs. in drills. Fancy Northern seed.



Kaffir Corn.

SUDAN GRASS

A New Forage Crop of Immense Value to the Middle West.

A new grass introduced from the Sudan. It is the original wild form of the cultivated sorghums. It grows successfully on all kinds of land, stands dry weather and does not blight under rainfall. Foliage and seed resembles Johnson Grass, but it is an annual and must be seeded each spring. Grows from 6 to 10 feet high, stems erect, unbranched and very leafy; hay dry and sweet, and cattle prefer it to other hay. Three or four cuttings can be made in one season, yielding from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre. Ripe for hay cutting in 70 days and can be cut every 30 days thereafter. Sow when soil has become warm in rows 3 feet apart at the rate of 6 pounds per acre and cultivate like corn or broadcast at the rate of 20 pounds per acre.



Sugar Cane.



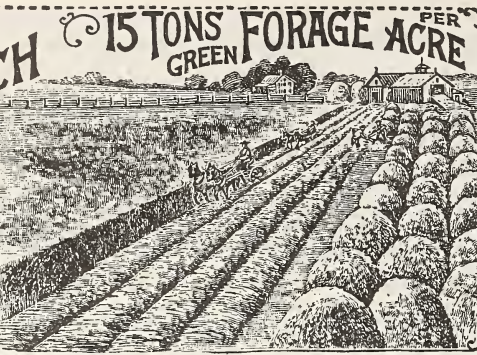
Sudan Grass.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

SAND OR HAIRY VETCH

15 TONS GREEN FORAGE PER ACRE

50 DAYS FROM PLANTING



SAND VETCH (*Vicia Villosa*)

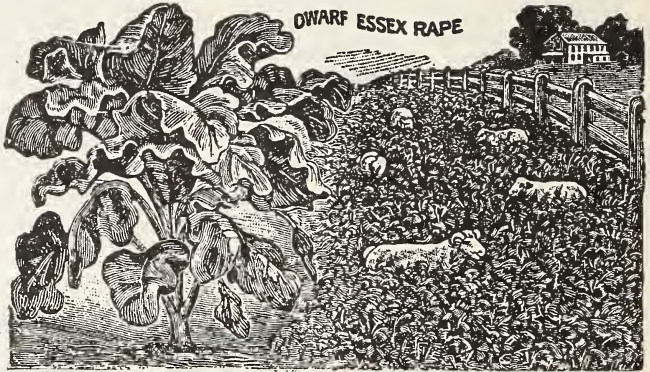
Also called Winter Vetch. An annual plant, similar in growth to a very slender and straggling pea vine, the vines often reaching 10 to 12 feet in length, and covering the ground with a dense mat of forage 2 feet in depth. Stock of all kinds eat it greedily, both in pastures and when cut for hay. It bears our heaviest frosts without injury, and is one of the few plants which can be grown during the winter in the more Southern states for green manuring. While it does not make a very vigorous growth during the winter, it yet lives and grows, and is ready to push into quick and luxuriant growth as soon as the mild days of spring set in. When once this growth starts, it continues through wet and drought, and the quantity of forage made is wonderful. It has made as much as 45,000 pounds of green feed to the acre, and this feed is of the most nutritious character. If intended for forage or hay, it should be sown at the rate of 30 or 40 pounds to the acre, with a light seeding of oats, wheat or rye. This will hold up the vines, and make it easier to cut and harvest the crop. If intended for pasture or a soil improver, sow alone at the rate of 50 or 60 pounds to the acre. Sow early in spring or in August and September, on well prepared land. When sown alone it will make a perfect mat all over the field, which will continue to increase in thickness all through the spring and summer, as the vines fall down and grow through again. When plowed under the soil will be found to be as mellow and full of vegetable matter as possible, and in the finest condition.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Dwarf Essex Rape is a pasture plant for all kinds of live stock—sheep, cows and swine; for fattening sheep it is most valuable. To provide for an early pasture for sheep and swine, it should be sown early in spring and as it is a remarkably fast grower, it will be ready to be eaten off in five weeks from the time of sowing. Unlike other plants it can be sown at any time during spring and summer, and you can have a good pasture just when you need it.

Dwarf Essex Rape is very nourishing and nothing will get sheep and hogs sooner and better ready for market than this. It is an easy matter to bring pigs up to 200 pounds in weight when six months old if fed on Rape.

Late in the fall when most pastures are barren Dwarf Essex Rape yields a splendid feed, as frost will not hurt it any, and it is so well relished by all stock, sheep, hogs and cows alike, that as long as there is anything left of the plants they will eat it. Rape can be sown with grain, using three pounds per acre, to provide for pasture for sheep after harvest. It can also be sown in corn when this is cultivated the last time. Good results are generally obtained for late fall pasture when Dwarf Essex Rape is sown after the spring grain has been harvested. When Rape is sown broadcast, 5 to 6 lbs. should be sown per acre. Our Dwarf Essex Rape Seed is genuine and of the very best quality.



THOUSAND HEADED KALE

A native of Europe, producing a tremendous mass of beautiful cut and curled leaves, which are long, large and rich, of a beautiful green color, and are eagerly sought and eaten by sheep, horses and cattle. The seed can be sown early in April or any other time thereafter until midsummer. The best way is to plant with a garden drill, dropping the seeds about eight inches apart in the row, and the rows twelve inches apart each way. One pound this way will be sufficient for an acre, but if you wish to sow it broadcast use three pounds per acre. Our Thousand Headed Kale is harder than Rape, and therefore becomes a magnificent plant to sow in conjunction with Rape, so that you can figure to pasture sheep, cattle, hogs and poultry a month to eight weeks longer by having a few acres of Thousand Headed Kale than you can on Rape alone. It grows to a height of 3 to 4 feet, the roots penetrating to a great depth in the sub-soil, so that the plant is not affected by drought. It grows with great rapidity after being fed-off and flourishes in all kinds of soil.

PEANUTS

Mammoth Virginia—The largest, sweetest and heaviest yielding variety. Erect stems and upright foliage; more easily cultivated and more profitable than the common spreading kind. The vines make good fodder for stock. Plant same as potatoes.



Peanuts.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

SOY, OR SOJA BEANS

Valuable forage plants which are coming more and more into favor with dairymen and farmers throughout the northern states. For pasturing or feeding as green fodder they are very valuable, as they contain a large amount of protein; the dry beans ground to a meal also make an excellent food relished by all stock. Soy Beans like clover, are nitrogen gatherers and enrich the soil wherever grown. They withstand drought remarkably well and will give a good cutting of green forage at the time when other feeds are shrivelled and wilted. Very productive, the yield of beans running as high as 50 bushels per acre. Sow at corn planting time, after the ground has become warm, broadcast if to be cut for hay, about 1 bushel of seed per acre; or if to be harvested and threshed sow in rows 30 inches apart and about 4 inches apart in the row. One peck of seed will plant an acre in this way. Cultivate same as corn. **Our Seed is Northern Grown.**

Ito San (Early Yellow)—The variety most largely grown. Small, early yellow beans. The best for hay and soiling and a very heavy seed producer.

Black Beauty, or Ebony—Best variety for hay or soiling. Heavy yielder. Grows 25 to 30 inches high.

Yellow—Illinois grown seed.



Soy Bean Field.

COW PEAS

Cow Peas are held in very high esteem for forage purposes, especially on sandy soils. It has been said that the Cow Pea has almost as much agricultural importance in the South as red clover in the North or Alfalfa in the far West. There is today, however, a wide spread disposition to plant Cow Peas **further north** than formerly, on account of their quick growing habit, their drought resisting ability, and their great value for silage and soil improvement purposes. They will thrive wherever conditions favor corn. The yield of green fodder per acre often reaches 5 tons, and is sometimes as much as 8 or 9 tons. Some growers turn the mature vines under with the plow. Some harvest the hay and plow down the stubble. Others ripen and pick the seed, and then plow the vines under. Sow seed at the rate of 1 to 1½ bu. per acre. The Cow Pea is a nitrogen gatherer, and hence improves the soil.

New Era—The earliest of all varieties and produces the heaviest crop of vines and pods. **Northern grown seed.**

Whippoorwill—Early, rather dwarf in habit; heavy producer.

CANADA FIELD PEAS

Canada Field Peas can be very profitably sown along with oats and either eaten off the field by cattle or hogs, or allowed to ripen when they can be readily separated by any farm seed mill. In this way two crops can be grown at the one cultivation. Sow broadcast, if alone, 2 bu. of peas per acre, or in combination 1 bu. peas to 1½ bu. of oats, mixed to the acre.

White Canadian.

Green Canadian.



Cow Peas.

STANDARD INOCULATING BACTERIA

HIGH BRED, NITROGEN GATHERING BACTERIA

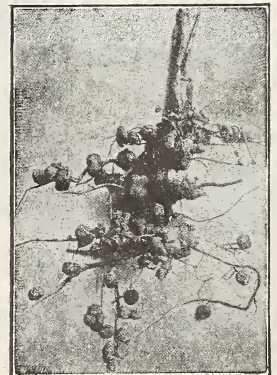
WHAT IT IS.

Standard Inoculating Bacteria is a pure culture, or growth of nitrogen-fixing bacteria that have been selected and bred up to transform large amounts of nitrogen from the air into soluble nitrate. These bacteria are grown in a jelly, or food, in which they remain active for long periods of time, and sent out in a bottle which admits the necessary supply of pure air, yet keeps out destructive contaminations.

WHAT IT WILL DO.

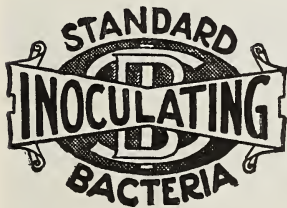
1. Increase the yield and quality of legume crops giving quicker growth and earlier maturity.
2. Increase the food value of legumes.
3. Make legumes grow in new localities where they cannot otherwise be grown successfully.
4. Supply nitrates to other crops growing with the inoculated legume crop.
5. Enrich the soil for future crops, thereby increasing the permanent value of the farm. Better crops—better soil—less fertilizer—less labor.

Standard Inoculating Bacteria is used on the seeds of all Legumes. It is prepared for **Clover, Alfalfa, Field Peas, Soy Beans, Cow Peas, Vetch, Garden Peas, Garden Beans, Sweet Peas**, and all other Legumes. It is put up in bottles ready for use—you can inoculate the seed for ten acres in ten minutes.



Inoculated Soy Bean Root.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book





MILLET

Probably there is no other fodder plant more favorably known than Millet, and yet there is not enough attention paid to it. Nothing pays better for a stock raiser and dairy farmer than a few acres in Millet of some kind, for it is of the greatest feeding value and milk producing quality, and yielding at least again as much of the most delicious hay per acre as Timothy and Clover. It should be sown regularly every year and not merely as a catch crop. When spring is so unfavorable that other crops fail to grow or when the season is so late and wet that other crops will not mature any more, then there is always the greatest demand for Millet.

GOLDEN MILLET.—(Formerly German.)

In the North, Millet is sown almost altogether for hay, and for that purpose **Southern grown seed is much the best.** It grows taller than does that from Northern seed, and that means **more hay.** It is finer than that from Northern seed, and that means **better hay.** Millet seed produced in the North, even from Southern seed, becomes what we call **Common Millet.** The plant changes its character, becoming coarser and much more dwarf. The seed that we offer is **True Southern Grown.**

COMMON MILLET.

Very early; grows 3 to 4 feet high; foliage broad. Sow one bushel to the acre.

HUNGARIAN.

(Dark Seed.) Many regard this as being better even than German Millet, as it is about one week earlier and requires less moisture. The hay is fine and of excellent value.

JAPANESE (Barnyard) MILLET.

Also called "Billion Dollar Grass." Entirely distinct from any other Millet. It grows 6 to 8 feet high, stands remarkably well notwithstanding its great height, and yields from 10 to 12 tons green fodder per acre. When cured it makes an excellent quality of hay, and is also much relished as green fodder. If to be made into hay, cure as you would a heavy crop of Clover. It may be sown from the middle of May to the 1st of July, broadcast, at the rate of 15 lbs. per acre; but it is better to sow it in drills, 16 to 18 inches apart, using 10 to 12 lbs. per acre, and hoe between the rows to keep down all weeds until the plant attains the height of 12 to 18 inches, when its rapid growth will smother all weeds.

BOHKARA OR SWEET CLOVER

Sweet Clover is rapidly coming to the front, not only as a feed for Bees, but for Hay and Green Forage whilst its greatest importance is its value as a pasture plant and fertilizer. It has the same bacteria laden nodules as Alfalfa and inoculates the soil for that crop. Plowed under in fall it rapidly brings the land up to a high state of fertility and fits it not only for alfalfa but for crops of all kinds. Thousands of acres are sown each year as preparation for an Alfalfa crop.



Sweet Clover thrives on poor sandy soil and on dry hillsides where scarcely any other vegetation will survive. It will stand as much drought as alfalfa, but does much better than Alfalfa on wet soil.

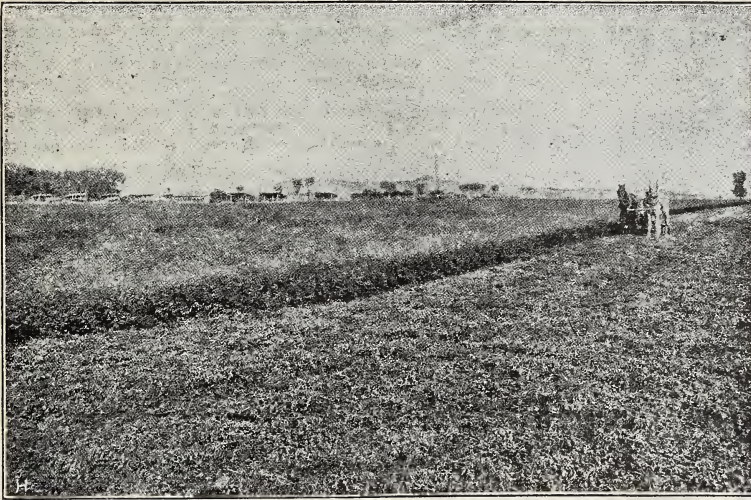
As a pasture plant its great advantage cannot be overlooked. It is the first plant in the spring to afford green food and it is the last one to be killed by frost. Its grazing capacity is one animal per acre. It makes a very rapid growth and can be grazed as soon as the plants are 5 to 6 inches high. All animals relish it. When grown for feed it should be cut when still green. The hay is distinctly superior to timothy. Sow from 15 to 30 pounds per acre at any time from April to September. We offer hulled seed as follows: (Prices subject to market.)

Mellilotus Alba—The white flowered sort. Generally seen growing along roadsides and the most robust and heaviest cropper. Biennial.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

ALFALFA OR LUCERNE

(GOVERNMENT TEST OVER 99 PER CENT. PURE.)

Absolutely Free From Yellow Trefoil, Burr Clover and Dodder.

Alfalfa Field. Fourth Cutting of the Season.

Of all the different kinds of Clover, Alfalfa is the hardest and most productive. During long protracted droughts it will flourish and yield abundantly when all other vegetation dies. The tap roots descend to great depths, often averaging 15 to 20 feet. It grows well on most any soil underlaid by a loose and permeable subsoil. When grown on the most suitable soils, Alfalfa yields with ordinary care and cultivation, from one to two tons of rich, nutritious hay every four to six weeks per acre, and can be cut, according to location and circumstances, from three to eight times a season.

Alfalfa hay, when well cured, is of the greatest feeding value, and is greatly relished by all kinds of stock. It is very rich in protein and is therefore a valuable substitute for wheat bran and cotton seed meal. Alfalfa hay can be fed profitably to all kinds of live stock, and is especially valuable for young and growing cattle, horses and sheep. To make the best hay it should be cut when the first flowers commence to appear, for if cut

when in full bloom, or even later, the stems become woody and hard. As a milk producer Alfalfa has no equal, and no dairy farmer should be without it, for it can be pastured or fed green from the field. One acre will furnish forage for 15 to 25 hogs per season.

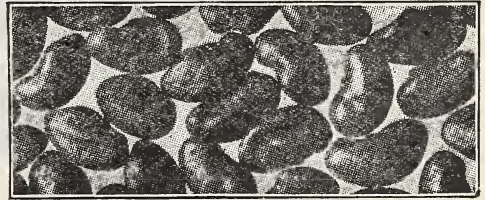
Alfalfa is easily cultivated and is sown early in spring or in fall on well prepared soil at the rate of about 20 pounds per acre. It can be sown either by itself or with a nurse crop. It can usually be cut twice the first season, although its greatest value comes in later years when it is well established.

NORTHERN GROWN ALFALFA.

This is thoroughly acclimated, hardy, northern grown seed, having been grown either in South or North Dakota, Oregon, Utah or Washington. It is Dry-Land Seed and must not be compared with the seed grown on irrigated land, which is practically worthless for the northern climate. **Hunkel's "Star" Brand Seed—Absolutely the Best Obtainable.**

MONTANA DRY LAND ALFALFA.

The best variety for the north. Highly recommended by the Wisconsin Agricultural College. Prof. A. L. Stone of the Wisconsin College writes as follows in a recent letter: "We prefer seed which has been grown as far north as possible, in **Montana preferably**, because the Alfalfa which grows there is apt to be more hardy than that which is grown farther south. We find also, that the alfalfa plant is affected in its yield by the amount of moisture which it receives during the growth, and, for this reason, alfalfa which has been produced on irrigated land is not apt to do as well in the North as alfalfa seed produced on non-irrigated land. Our seed is all produced on non-irrigated or dry land and is extra select." **Hunkel's "Star" Brand Montana Alfalfa—absolutely the best obtainable.**

Hunkel's "Star" Brand Alfalfa.
Absolutely Pure.

We can also furnish Kansas and European Seed at lower prices, depending upon quality. If interested write us for prices and samples. (We, however, recommend the Montana and Northern Grown Seed offered above.)

GRIMM, OR EVERLASTING ALFALFA.

Many years ago a man named Grimm came from Germany and settled near Minneapolis. He brought seed with him of an Alfalfa, which according to a neighborhood statement, he called Norwegian Alfalfa. It became known, however, as Grimm's Alfalfa and obtained a more than local reputation on account of its productiveness and extra hardness, for it survived winters that killed out many fields of other varieties of Alfalfa. We offer a limited amount of best Grimm Alfalfa grown in Montana, where it seeds much more reliably and much more freely than in Minnesota.

TURKESTAN ALFALFA.

Perfectly hardy; withstands drought, heat and cold; yields the heaviest and richest crops of fodder. In Turkestan, Asia, where this seed grows, the winters are very cold and the summers dry and hot, so that it is able to withstand the greatest extremes of cold and heat. It has been exposed to a minimum temperature of 45 degrees below zero at the Wyoming Experiment Station and it came through unharmed. The seed we offer is imported direct from Turkestan.

INOCULATE ALFALFA SEED WITH STANDARD INOCULATION.**For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book**

HUNKEL'S CLOVER SEEDS

Nothing is more important to the farmer than that the clover and grass seed he sows should be **pure and clean**. The seed should also be plump, heavy and well ripened. First class thoroughly cleaned seed, while a trifle higher in price, is really **much cheaper** in the end than the light, chaffy grade so generally sold at much lower prices, even should the latter be free from weed seeds. Heavy, plump seeds germinate better, produce a much greater number of strong plants, go farther and give a better stand.

We not only use great care in securing good seed, but we make critical germination and purity tests before the seeds are sent out. By this method we know exactly, as to the vitality of the seed we supply and make sure it is of strong growth, and clean, plump, heavy and well ripened, so as to insure a good stand, and free from noxious and foreign seed. We aim to have **every pound of Hunkel's "Star" Brand Clover Seed** that we send out test 99 per cent or better for purity, and 96 per cent or better for germination.

The prices on Clovers constantly change, and it is always best to write for latest market price previous to ordering. But to customers at a distance, who can not lose the time required to do this, we will say if prices are lower they will get the benefit, and if prices are higher we will ship all that the money sent will pay for.

MEDIUM RED, OR JUNE.

This is the standard Clover and the best for hay. Sow in spring or fall at the rate of 8 pounds to the acre.

MAMMOTH, OR LARGE RED.

Resembles the Medium, but it is larger and coarser. Best for pasture and as a fertilizer; usually not considered as desirable as hay because too large.

ALSIKE, OR SWEDISH.

The most hardy of all the Clovers. On rich, moist soils it yields an enormous quantity of hay or pasture, and may be cut several times in a season, but its greatest value is for sowing with other clovers and grasses, as it forms a thick bottom and greatly increases the yield of hay, and cattle prefer it to any other forage. It is a true perennial, producing good crops on the same ground year after year. Sow at the rate of 6 pounds to the acre.

CRIMSON CLOVER.

Also called Giant Incarnate and Italian Clover. This is an annual clover, largely used in the East and South, but now being used quite extensively in the North also. Sown in April or May, 15 pounds to the acre, or it may be sown with

the corn at the last cultivation in July and then used as a fall pasture or plowed under for fertilizing. It usually winter-kills in this latitude.

WHITE CLOVER.

A valuable Clover for sowing in lands intended for pasture.

"Star" Brand—Extra choice seed for lawns.
Choice Seed—Fancy clean seed.

THE CAHOON SEEDER.

The old standard make. The grain is held in a tight sheet-iron hopper, surrounded by a bag, which will hold a bushel of seed. This is suspended by a strap from the operator's neck and held in position by a strap around the waist. The seed is thrown from 8 to 20 feet on each side of the operator, the heaviest seed being, of course, thrown the greatest distance. A man will easily sow from 4 to 6 acres per hour with this machine, which weighs 5½ lbs.

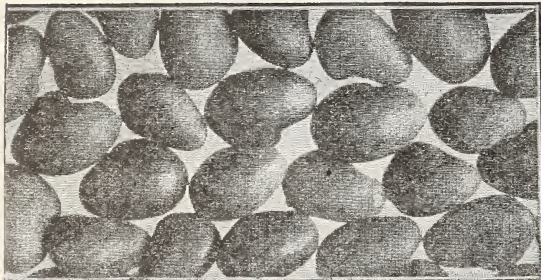


HUNKEL'S PERFECT SEEDER.

A High Grade Seed Sower. Weighs less than 4 lbs., yet is strong and durable and so simple that a boy can operate it. Just the thing for sowing all kinds of clover and grass seed, millet, rape, and even larger grains.

LITTLE WONDER SEEDER.

A good broadcast Seeder at a low price.



Plant and Seed of Hunkel's "Star" Brand Red Clover.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book

HUNKEL'S GRASS SEEDS

We handle only the very best and purest grass and clover seeds. Our prices are based on supplying you the very highest germinating and purest seed the market affords. Grass seeds are like grain, **their market value changes daily**. We are in a position to quote the very lowest prices on the best qualities and will gladly mail samples and prices.

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Grass is King { "No Grass" "No Cattle"
"No Cattle" "No Manure"
"No Manure" "No Crops"

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HIGH GRADE TIMOTHY SEED.

This is decidedly the best grass for hay, making a large return on strong, rich clay, of medium state of moisture. Our stock of Timothy is absolutely pure and is **Wisconsin grown**. We have this in two grades as follows:

Hunkel's "Star" Brand—Absolutely pure.

Choice—Same as other dealers sell.

Write for Present Prices on Timothy. Naming Amount of Seed Wanted.

Bromus Inermis—A valuable grass for all lands. Will endure extremes of temperature and resist protracted drought, succeeding where alfalfa fails. Equally good for cutting green, pasturing or cutting into hay. Equal to Timothy for cattle or horses, and makes as fine a pasture as Blue Grass. Sow 40 pounds per acre if alone; if with alfalfa, 15 pounds; they grow well together. Cut when first coming into bloom. Our seed is **ABSOLUTELY PURE AND TRUE TO NAME**.

Creeping Bent Grass—Particularly valuable for lawns that are to be used as croquet and tennis grounds because it is benefited more than hurt by tramping, and by its bright color adds to the beauty of the lawn. (Bu. 14 lbs.)

Blue Grass, Kentucky—Also known as June and Meadow Grass. One of the most valuable lawn and pasture grasses. It is early and continues growing until late in fall; succeeds in most any soil and goes through drought successfully. It is slow in becoming established and is best sown with other grasses. Write for latest prices in quantity. Two grades.

Choice—Free from all weed seeds and impurities. (19 lbs. per bu.)

Hunkel's "Star" Brand—Extra re-cleaned seed for lawns. (21 lbs. per bu.)

Blue Grass Canada—A flat stemmed grass with creeping root stalks. Succeeds on poor, dry soil; valuable for dairy pastures. (Bu. 14 lbs.)

Meadow Fescue, or English Blue Grass—One of the earliest, most nutritious and productive of all grasses. It thrives well on all good soils; makes a perfect sod and is valuable for permanent pastures. Sow 1½ bu. per acre. (Bu. 20 lbs.)

Orchard Grass, or Rough Cockfoot—This is one of the most valuable and widely known of all the pasture grasses, coming earlier in the spring and remaining later in the autumn than any other. It grows about 2½ feet high, producing an immense amount of leaves and foliage. Blooms with red clover, making with it an admirable hay. It is well adapted for sowing under trees or in orchards, and is very valuable either for grazing or for hay. 30 lbs. to acre. (Bu. 14 lbs.)

Red Top—A valuable grass for moist soils and low lands. It is a good, permanent grass, and is well suited to pastures, in which it should be fed close, for if allowed to run to seed, cattle will refuse it.

Fancy Red Top—Absolutely pure. (Bu. 32 lbs.)

Common Red Top—(Unhulled)—Contains some chaff. (Bu. 14 lbs.)

Hard Fescue—Similar to Sheep's Fescue, but not so dense, and growing somewhat taller. This often will cover sandy soil under the shade of large trees where no other grass will grow. It is a desirable addition to lawn grass. Sow thirty pounds per acre. (Bu. 14 lbs.)

Sheep's Fescue—This variety prefers to grow on light, sandy soil, and dry uplands or hillsides. It is deep rooted, and not affected by extreme drought. Very desirable for lawn purposes. It is a hardy perennial, 1 to 2 feet high, flowering in June and July. (Bu. 14 lbs.)

English, or Perennial Rye Grass—This grass is considered invaluable for permanent pasture grass. Produces an abundance of remarkable fine foliage, and soon forms a compact sod. After being cut, it grows quickly and remains bright and green through the season. It is also a good variety for hay if cut when in blossom, as it is then most nutritious. Flourishes best in moist soil. (Bu. 24 lbs.)

Italian Rye Grass—It grows on almost any soil, but thrives best on rich, moist land. On ground best adapted for it, and especially if irrigated, immense crops can be produced, as it can be cut 4 to 5 times, and yields as high as 7 or 8 tons of dry hay per acre. It is well adapted for pastures, on account of its early growth in spring and its quick and successive aftergrowth when closely cropped. It grows 2 to 4 feet high, with an abundance of foliage, and is much liked by cattle and stock generally. When sown alone, about 20 pounds of seed per acre is sufficient. (Bu. 18 lbs.)

Tall Meadow Oat Grass—An excellent grass both for grazing and hay. Growth is rapid, blooms early and when cut, dries rapidly. Yield very heavy, permits 3 to 4 cuttings on good soil. Very hardy, withstanding extreme drought, heat and cold. Should not be sown alone as it does not form a compact turf.

Crested Dogstail—A fine dwarf evergreen grass; withstands drought and does well on dry land. For pasture or lawn purposes.

For Prices of Seed on this Page, see Price List in Center of Book



GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR CULTIVATION.

Most flowering plants will live in almost any soil, but to give them a fair chance to develop, some care should be taken to make the ground suited to their needs. Cultural directions are given on the packets, and we urge purchasers to study them carefully. While some seeds need special treatment the following general rules will

apply to all. Make the surface of the soil as fine, smooth and level as possible; do not plant when the ground is wet; cover each lot of seeds to a uniform depth, which should not be more than four or six times the diameter of the seed; press the soil firmly over the seed; plant in rows so that the starting plants can be seen easily; thin out the young plants to prevent crowding and keep entirely free from weeds.

All hardy perennials if desired to flower the first season should be sown indoors in boxes or pans and as soon as the weather permits, they can be transplanted where they are wanted to bloom. If they are not wanted to flower the first season they can be sown in the open and later can be transplanted to the place they are to remain in, protecting them in winter with a covering of leaves or manure. All hardy annuals may be sown where they are intended to flower, thinning them out where they come up too thickly, at least 4 inches apart and over, according to the size of the plant.

ABOBRA.

Viridiflora—A rapid growing climbing Gourd producing scarlet fruits, which form a striking contrast against the dark green of the foliage. **Pkt. 5c.**

ABRONIA.

Umbellata—A handsome trailing plant, with clusters of sweet scented flowers, resembling the Verbena in shape, but of smaller size; color rosy-lilac with white eye. **Pkt. 5c.**

ABUTILON.

Desirable for the conservatory in winter, and for the border in summer, producing a profusion of lovely bell-shaped flowers. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5c.**

ADONIS.

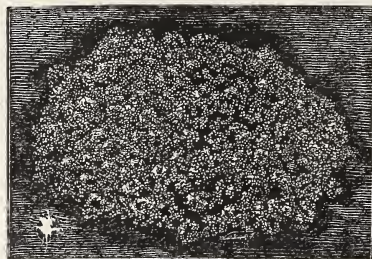
Aestivalis (Flos Adonis)—Forms plants with fine graceful foliage and brilliant scarlet flowers, remaining in bloom a long time. Grows well in the shade or under trees. **Pkt. 5c.**

AGERATUM.

The Ageratum is interesting on account of its neat, bushy habit, and its pretty, brush-like flowers, which are produced in clusters constantly all through the summer. Seeds may be sown in a mellow seedbed in the open ground, or under glass early in the season. The plants serve well in carpet bedding. Annual. Mexican Blue. **Pkt. 5c.**

AGROSTEMMA.

Coeli Rosa (Rose of Heaven)—An attractive and free-blooming hardy perennial, with velvety foliage and rose flowers. Blooms the first season and is of easy culture. **Pkt. 5c.**



Little Gem Alyssum.

ALYSSUM.

Every garden should have plenty of Sweet Alyssum; its small white flowers, borne in great profusion, are delicately fragrant and valuable for cutting. It is a good basket and pot plant, and valuable for carpet bedding. In the

border sow thickly, so as to make a mass. It is desirable to sow the seeds early in spring, or even in the previous autumn. To prepare a basket for winter blooming, sow the seeds about the last of August. If the plants come up thickly, thin them out; a dozen plants are enough for a good sized basket. When out of bloom cut back, and they will produce another crop of flowers.

Sweet—A favorite bouquet flower. The small flowers are white in color and are very fragrant. The seed can be sown early where it is to remain, and if it comes up too thick it should be thinned out. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 10c; oz. 30c.**

Little Gem—Plants of this Alyssum do not grow any higher than a few inches and are of a pure white color. They are particularly well adapted to borders. The plants commence to flower when quite small and continue all summer until late in the fall. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 45c; oz. 75c.**

Golden Saxatile—The flowers are golden yellow, completely hiding the foliage. The plants are of compact habit and grow about a foot high. The plant is a perennial and will last for years. **Pkt. 5c.**

AMARANTHUS.

A class of highly ornamental plants, many of which are grown exclusively for their handsome foliage, while others are equally desirable for their beautiful clusters of brilliant colored flowers, which are very effective for autumn decoration. Finest sorts mixed. **Pkt. 5c.**



Amaranthus.



Abutilon.



Adonis.

HUNKEL'S ASTERS

The most popular and beautiful of all our hardy annuals. No plant produces so handsome an effect as a bed or border of Asters, and no garden should be without a liberal supply of these old favorites, as they furnish immense quantities of handsome and brilliant colored blooms during the greater part of our summers. The best results are obtained from rich, well-prepared soil. Sow indoors in February or March for early flowering, transplanting into shallow boxes or pots as soon as the seedlings have formed three leaves; plant outdoors when danger from freezing is past. For late flowering they can be sown outdoors in May or June.

NEW ASTERMUM.

A new mid-season variety. The plant grows straight up with strong sturdy stems, starting near the base and reaching from 18 to 24 inches, and owing to the symmetry of the plant they may be set more closely than other varieties. Each plant yields from ten to fifteen blooms, large and double, which last a long time after being cut. White; Pink; Lavender; Mixed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

Dwarf Chrysanthemum Flowered—About 9 inches high and of very compact habit. The flowers are very large and are produced when all others are out of bloom. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

Paony-Flowered Asters—The plants of this handsome sort grow 18 to 24 inches high. The large double flowers are borne on long wiry stems and in shape they resemble the Paony. All Colors Mixed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Improved Victoria—A magnificent class either for bedding or for cutting. The plants form pyramidal bushes about 18 inches high, and bear during August and September large, beautiful, imbricated flowers of perfect form and very double. One of the best. Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

Queen of the Market—A very early variety of medium height. It is a free bloomer and the large double flowers are very fine for bouquets. White; Pink; Crimson; Light Blue; Dark Blue; Scarlet; Mixed. Per pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Sample's Branching Asters—Very fine asters for cut flowers, as they are of remarkable size, very handsome and graceful. They are very double and the colors are clear and handsome. Purple; Pink; White; Lavender; Red. Each, per pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c. **Sample's Mixed**—All of the above. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.



Giant Comet

—The finest of all tall growing sorts. The plants grow about 18 inches high and bear their beautiful flowers in great abundance. The flowers resemble the Japanese Chrysanthemum and are of very large size. Finest Mixed. Per pkt. 10c; 3

for 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Dwarf Asters Mixed—Consists of many fine colors and strains. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

Tall Asters Mixed—A fine mixture of the tall cut flower sorts. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

Hunkel's Extra Fine Mixture of Dwarf Asters—Many people find it difficult to choose among the various dwarf asters, and for that reason we have made this mixture, which we recommend to everybody who does not want an even border but does want an extra fine bed of asters. It is composed of the most distinct and desirable colors of the dwarf asters and we know that it will give satisfaction. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

Hunkel's Extra Fine Mixture of Tall Asters—This is a mixture of the very finest of all the tall asters. It includes not only the best of the tall sorts listed, but many new sorts besides, not sold outside of this mixture. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.



THE CREGO ASTERS.
Finest of all Asters.

The Crego Asters surpass in size and beauty any aster we have ever seen. The flowers are simply immense, five to six inches in diameter, and are produced on strong stems about two feet long. The flowers are of beautiful form, with very long and gracefully curled petals. They are extremely double and very seldom show any yellow centers. We are sure that all who try this new aster will be pleased with it. Florists and gardeners will find the Crego a most profitable flower to raise. Its immense size, handsome form and long stems, will make it command the highest prices in any market. We offer seed of the following colors: White; Shell Pink; Rose Pink; Violet Blue; Lavender; Mixed. Per pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

Daybreak Aster—A delicate Pink Aster from which it derives its name. The flowers are very double and globe-shaped and borne symmetrically on the plant, making it one of the best varieties for bedding, as well as cutting. Blooms during August. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

Purity Aster—Of the same type as Daybreak, differing only in color, which is a pure glistening white. Just as free flowering and symmetrical as the Daybreak and undoubtedly unsurpassed as a white bedding variety. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

ALLEGHENY VINE.

Adumia Cirrhosa—A beautiful and graceful climber, thriving in a sheltered situation and climbing by its tendrils to any object within its reach. The foliage is pale green and the flowers are of a delicate rose, pink and white. Pkt. 5c.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII.

Boston Ivy—A species of Woodbine, with very pretty olive green foliage, which turns to a bright scarlet, crimson and orange in fall. It does not require fastening as it clings to the smoothest of walls. It is perfectly hardy. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c.



Allegheny Vine.



Antirrhinum.

ANTIRRHINUM OR SNAP-DRAGON.

An old garden favorite. Flowers are odd shaped and have pretty spotted throats; very fragrant. They are of easy culture, thriving in any soil and making very showy border plants. Finest Mixed. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

AQUILEGIA OR COLUMBINE.

Charming hardy perennial plants, growing from 1 to 3 feet high, bearing in countless numbers through May and June their exquisite blossoms of clear blue, white, rose, yellow, purple, striped, etc. For planting in permanent borders or naturalizing along the edges of woods or shrubbery this old fashioned favorite is one of the best of all hardy plants.

Double Mixed—A mixture of all the finest double sorts. Pkt. 5c.

Single Mixed—Contains all the single sorts. Pkt. 5c.

ARCTOTIS GRANDIS.

African Lilac Daisy—A new annual from Africa, forming bushes about 2 to 2½ feet in height and breadth. The flowers are large and showy and are borne on long stems. They are pure white on the upper surface, while the reverse of the petals is pale lilac. In the sunlight the flowers spread out flat. Pkt. 5c.

ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO.

Dutchman's Pipe Vine—A hardy perennial climber of rapid growth, with very large heart shaped leaves and curiously shaped yellowish-brown flowers. Pkt. 10c.

ASPARAGUS PLUMOSUS.

Asparagus Fern—A very pretty house plant. The leaves are bright green, gracefully arched, surpassing the Maidenhair Ferns in grace, delicacy of texture and richness of color. Adapted to house culture. Pkt. 10c.

ASPARAGUS SPRENGERI.

A very fine plant to grow in hanging baskets, as the sprays grow from 4 to 6 feet long and hang over the sides. It flowers white, followed by red berries. The sprays will remain fresh many weeks after cutting. Pkt. 10c.



Asparagus plumosus.

BALLOON VINE.

Also called "Love in a Puff." A rapid growing climber, succeeding best in light soil and warm situations. Flowers white; seed vessels look like small balloons. Pkt. 5c.

BARTONEA.

Aurea—A pretty flowering plant of the gentian family and somewhat like a wild rose in appearance, producing a profusion of fine, bright metallic yellow blossoms, about two inches across and fragrant in the evening. Tender annual; one foot high. Pkt. 5c.



Bartonea Aurea.



Balsams.

BALSAMS.

The Garden Balsam, or Lady's Slipper, is one of the most beautiful and most popular of our tender annuals. It is a native of India, and likes a bright sun and warm weather. The seed should be sown in the house, the hot bed, cold-frame, or in a warm, sheltered spot in light soil in the garden, after the ground has become warm. The seeds germinate quickly, and young plants make a rapid growth. When they are an inch or two high transplant the seedlings four or five inches apart, so that they may have light and air on all sides, and by the time they are about four inches high transplant to their permanent place. Set the plants at least a foot apart, in well enriched soil. Two feet high. Finest Mixed. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

BALSAM APPLE AND PEAR.

Curious climbing vines, with ornamental foliage, and golden yellow fruit, which when ripe, opens, and shows the seed and blood-red inside. Pkt. 5c.

BEGONIA.

Begonias are considered the best of all bedding plants as they will stand any treatment. They are easily grown from seed, and if started early will bloom the first season.

Vernon—As a Begonia for bedding this has no superior. It does equally well in the sun or shade. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

Choice Mixed Single (Tuberous Rooted)—From prize varieties. Pkt. 15c.

Choice Mixed Double (Tuberous Rooted)—From prize varieties. Pkt. 15c.

Rex Begonias—Ornamental foliage. Pkt. 15c.

BRACHYCOME.

Swan River Daisy—A delicate, dwarf, half hardy annual, six inches high, effective for edgings, beds or rustic baskets. Produces an abundance of daisy-like flowers about an inch in diameter and in shades from dark blue to nearly white. Pkt. 5c.

BROWALLIA.

Beautiful for either bedding or pot culture. Grows about one foot high, forming dense little bushes which are covered with an abundance of light blue flowers. For the use in beds, borders, pots, we think it is the finest blue flower. Pkt. 5c.



Byronopsis.

BYRONOPSIS.

A beautiful climber, with bright green foliage. It bears cherry-like fruit, which turns from green to scarlet, striped with white. Pkt. 5c.

CACALIA—Tassel Flower.

Pretty free flowering annuals with tassel shaped flowers. Also known as Flora's or Devil's Paint Brush. Pkt. 5c.

CALAMPELIS—Bugle Vine.

A climber with pretty foliage, bearing bright orange tube-shaped flowers in clusters. Grows about 10 ft. high. Pkt. 5c.

CALCEOLARIA.

Very showy for greenhouse or house culture. The plants grow about 18 inches high and during the spring and summer are covered with pocket-shaped flowers. Our seed is saved from the finest formed and marked varieties. Pkt. 25c.

CALENDULA.

A free flowering hardy annual, growing in any good garden soil. It produces a fine effect in beds or borders and continues to bloom until frost. Finest mixed. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c; oz. 25c.

**CALLIOPSIS, OR
COREOPSIS.**

Plants about two feet in height, of slender growth, and should be given plenty of room to spread. The flowers are of various shades of yellow and orange, variegated with rich velvety crimson, or maroon. These graceful flowers are excellent for bouquets, their warm and brilliant tints harmonizing well with other colors. The seeds grow very readily and may be sown where the plants are to flower. Annual.

Finest Double Mixed—Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 10c.

PERENNIAL COREOPSIS.

Lanceolata—A very showy, yellow sort, producing a great abundance of flowers all summer until late in fall. It is perfectly hardy. Pkt. 5c.

CANARY BIRD VINE.

An excellent climber for shady places. A rapid growing vine of the Nasturtium family, with clean, handsome, foliage and bright canary-yellow flowers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

CANNAS.

Bloom from Seed the first summer. Very few people know that Cannas can be grown from seed and that they will bloom the first summer. By soaking the seeds about 12 hours in warm water and then sowing in boxes or greenhouse, early in the season, they can be had to flower by the end of July. The seeds we offer are saved from the best sorts only and the plants which are grown from them are the finest. We advise cutting the seeds at the end before sowing. Giant Sorts Mixed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c.

**CANTERBURY BELLS—
Campanula.**

Handsome, hardy biennials of stately growth, rich color and profuse bloom. Succeed best in light, rich soil, and in the fall should be transplanted or thinned to eighteen inches or two feet apart and given some protection in severe winter weather. Have large, bell-shaped flowers which are strikingly effective. Colors white and various shades of violet, rose, lilac, and blue. Height, two to four feet.

Single Mixed—Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.

Double Mixed—Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.

Canterbury Bells.

Calycanthemum—(Cup and Saucer.) Beautiful flowers, three inches long, saucer three inches across. Plants form pyramids of bloom about two feet high, and frequently bear 150 blossoms for weeks during the early summer. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.

CARNATIONS.

Sow indoors and transplant when weather permits and they will bloom the first summer, or sow outside as soon as danger from frost is over transplanting them when large enough and covering them in winter, and they will bloom early the following summer.

New Giant Margaret—A new giant form of the old Margaret, bearing very large

flowers in great abundance and variety of colors. The plants grow upright and require hardly any support. Choicest colors. Pkt. 10c.

Margaret—Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c.

Choicest Double Mixed—All colors. Pkt. 5c.

**CANDYTUFT.**

Candytufts have long been among the most highly prized of garden annuals. The best effect is produced by raising the plants in masses, the seeds being sown where the plants are to bloom. Sow in rows six to eight inches apart, and thin out the plants so that those remaining will have plenty of room. The soil should be rich, and when blooming time comes keep the plants well watered, especially if it be a dry time.

Giant Hyacinth Flowered—An improvement on the old Giant Empress. The flower heads are of immense size and resemble the Dutch Hyacinth. They are pure white and make fine cut flowers. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; oz. 50c.

Dwarf Hybrids—This is a choice mixture of dwarf growing kinds, in a large variety of colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

Giant Empress—Pure white; of branching habit. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 10c; oz. 30c.

Carminé—Dwarf; flowers rich in color. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; oz. 50c.

Lilac—Dwarf; very compact. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; oz. 50c.

All Sorts and Colors in Mixture—Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

Perennial Candytuft—Sempervirens—A profuse white blooming sort, flowering early in spring; useful for cemeteries, rock work, etc. Pkt. 5c.

CENTAUREA—Corn Flower.

The Centaureas are an exceedingly interesting genus of plants, embracing annuals, biennials and perennials, which though botanically alike are very different in appearance. Some are very valuable for the beauty of their silvery white velvet-like foliage,

the flowers being unattractive; others are highly prized for the beauty of their flowers. They are easily grown from seed. Will bloom freely from outdoor sown seed. Sow in the open border in April or May.

Bachelor's Button—(Ragged Sailor or Corn Bottle), 2 to 3 feet high. Fine cut flowers. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.

Emperor William—Rich deep blue; very fine. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.

Gymnocarpa—Foliage finely cut and silvery. Used extensively for bedding. Pkt. 5c.

Candidissima—(Dusty Miller.) A very fine silver leaved plant. Pkt. 5c.

The New Giant Sweet Sultan "Imperialis"—This new Centaurea is the finest one of all. The bushes are about 4 feet high and are covered with large beautiful flowers. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Sweet Sultan, Mixed—Contains many fine sorts. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.



Carnation.

CASTOR OIL BEANS—Ricinus.

Large, stately, decorative annuals growing to a height of 6 to 12 feet, having heavy, picturesque foliage surmounted by large spikes of flowers and brilliantly colored seed pods. The leaves are glossy green, brown or bronze and measure from one to three feet across.

Giant Zanzibar—12 to 14 feet. Leaves of enormous size, covering the entire plant. The stems are bamboo-like and the stalks are long and slender. The colors are very fine. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.**

All Sorts Mixed—Contains all the various kinds. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.25.**

CELOSIA OR COXOMB.

Half hardy annual, which, if planted in light rich soil and given plenty of moisture, will grow to a height of 18 inches and make a brilliant display of colors both of foliage and flowers. There are two classes of these attractive plants, the Feathered and the Crested. The feathered sorts have massive, graceful plumes, well above the foliage, while the crested sorts have a dense compact head, which, many times, is shaped like a cock's comb.

Thompsoni Magnifica—A grand strain with handsome plumed flowers of various colors, remaining in bloom a long time, and making a brilliant display. Equally good for pot or garden culture. **Pkt. 10c.**

Feathered Sorts Mixed—**Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 10c.**

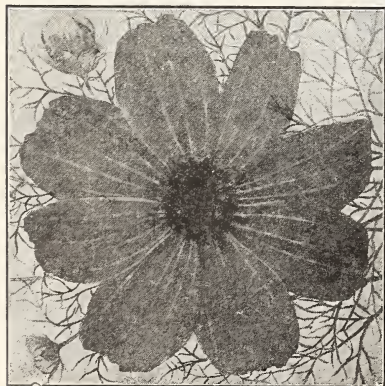
Dwarf Cristata Mixed—Crested. A splendid mixture of Crimson Pink, Golden and Striped Combs. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.**

COSMOS.

A tall, graceful, showy annual, enjoying the widest popularity. It has been developed into a variety of shapes and colors. 3 to 5 feet high. Blooms profusely in late summer and autumn. Excellent for cut flowers. The season of bloom can be lengthened by starting seed in house and planting out in early spring.

Mammoth Perfection Cosmos—A magnificent selection, bearing flowers of mammoth size and perfect form, and representing the highest development in Cosmos to date. Fine Mixed. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.**

Early Flowering Cosmos—This new early Cosmos has been so improved that it will now bloom in July and continue blooming until frost. It is a very pretty flower, having a heart of yellow and surrounded by broad deep petals. It is carried on long slender stems, the base of which is covered with feathery foliage. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.**



Cosmos, Lady Lenox.

be cut with stems 4 to 5 feet long. colors.

Lady Lenox Pink—**Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

Lady Lenox White—**Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.**



Coxcomb.

while the crested sorts have a dense compact head, which, many times, is shaped like a cock's comb.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

The demand for these showy and useful flowers is increasing very rapidly. They bloom freely during the summer and until late in the fall, making a splendid display in flower beds; very useful for pot culture. Succeed best in rich loam, well dressed with rotted manure.

Double Sorts Mixed—A very fine mixture. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.**

Single Sorts Mixed—All colors and varieties. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.**

Frutescens — (Paris Daisy.) Large white star-shaped flowers. A very free bloomer. Hardy perennial. **Pkt. 5c.**



Chrysanthemums.

CHINESE LANTERN PLANT.

Physalis Francheti—This handsome Chinese Plant is as easily grown from seed as a tomato, but is perfectly hardy outside, over winter. It produces a large number of balloon-like husks, 3 to 3½ inches across. At first these are a bright green, then light to bright yellow, then orange and scarlet. They greatly resemble in this last stage miniature Chinese lanterns when lighted. **Pkt. 10c.**

CINERARIA.

Very pretty plants, growing from 1 to 2 feet high, and bearing flowers of wondrous beauty, all brilliantly colored. **Hybrida Mixed**—**Pkt. 10c.**

Cineraria Maritima—An ornamental foliage plant, with large silvery leaves. **Pkt. 5c.**

CLEOME PUNGENS.

Giant Spider Plant. Flowers very showy, with long, slender stamens and rose colored petals. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.**



Cobaea.

COBAEA.

One of the finest of our summer climbers, with fine foliage and bell-shaped flowers. It grows very rapidly, often attaining a height of 20 to 30 feet, and spreading out correspondingly. In sowing place the seed edgewise and cover lightly. Color, blue. **Pkt. 5c.**

COLEUS.

The finest foliage plants grown from seed. Indispensable where a fine effect is wanted. The seed we offer will produce many new sorts. **Pkt. 10c.**

CYCLAMEN.

Valuable pot plants with orchid like blossoms of great variety and beauty of coloring, varying from the purest white to the darkest crimson. Seed may be sown any time during the spring or autumn. The strain we offer is unsurpassable. Finest mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

CYPERUS, OR UMBRELLA PLANT.

An easily cultivated foliage plant which grows in water, with rich soil or mud, throwing up long stalks with narrow green leaves. **Pkt. 10c.**

CYPRESS VINE.

A most beautiful climber with delicate dark green, feathery foliage and an abundance of bright, star-shaped, rose, scarlet or white blossoms, which contrast most effectively with the graceful foliage. Tender annual; about fifteen feet high. Finest mixed. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 10c.**



Cypress Vine.

DAHLIAS, FROM SEED.

It is not generally known that Dahlias can be raised from seed and that they **Will Bloom the First Year.** The seed we offer, if sown early, will bloom profusely all fall. Seed can either be started in the house and transplanted, or it can be sown in the open ground.

Double Mixed—Extra choice. **Pkt. 10c.**

Single Mixed—Finest sorts. **Pkt. 5c.**

DIANTHUS OR PINKS.

Dianthus.

Most useful and desirable plants. They cannot be surpassed for beauty and variety of colorings and markings. Sow outdoors during May. Height 9 to 18 inches.

Single Chinese, Mixed—Resembling the Giant Sweet Williams, with the exception that they are larger and the variety of colors is greater. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

Finest Single Mixed—All sorts and colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

Double Mixed Pinks—The flowers are large and of the brightest colors. Borne on long stems making them useful for cut flowers. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

PERENNIAL PINKS.

Plumarius, (Pheasant's Eye)—Single fringed, white with dark center. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

Plumarius, (Florepino)—Choicest mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 50c.

DOUBLE DAISIES—(Bellis.)

Plants of Daisies will bloom the first summer from seed, and continue blooming for years, if given a slight protection during winter. They do not require any particular soil, but they should be partially shaded. Bloom all summer.

Hunkel's Mammoth Daisy—For size of flowers and doubleness these have no equals. The flowers average 1½ to 2 in. in diameter, are very double, ranging in colors from snowy white to pink and blood-red, with the prettiest combinations of pink and white. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

Snowball—Long stemmed; large white flowers. Pkt. 5c.

Longfellow—Dark pink. Very double. Long and stiff flower spikes. Pkt. 5c.

Double Mixed—Extra choice sorts. Pkt. 5c.

Shasta Daisy—A magnificent hardy perennial of the easiest culture. The seeds should be sown early. Bears immense flowers of pure white, on long wiry stems. Splendid cut flowers of good lasting quality. Pkt. 10c.

DATURA.

Ornamental, strong growing annuals, attaining a height of 2 to 3 feet. The flowers are trumpet shaped and in various shades of white, yellow and purple colors. Fine for beds or borders. The roots can be taken up in winter and saved the same as Dahlias. Finest sorts mixed. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 10c.

DIGITALIS.
(Fox Glove.)

The Foxgloves are quite stately and highly ornamental plants when well grown with flower-stems at least three feet in height. They are fine for the mixed border, or planted singly in half shady places near a walk or drive. The racemes of flowers are often two feet in length, containing scores of the prettily spotted thimble-shaped flower. Perfectly hardy. Sow seed in spring in the garden, and transplant as desired. Perennial. Mixed varieties. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 10c.



Digitalis, or Fox Glove.

Always sow HUNKEL'S "MILWAUKEE PARK" LAWN SEED.

DOLICHOS—Hyacinth Bean.

A rapid growing climber, bearing pea-shaped purple blossoms. The seed pods are deep purple in fall. Sow against trellis, etc., in April or May; grows 10 feet or more. Finest mixed. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 10c.

DRACAENA—(Dragon Plant.)

Indivisa—Beautiful ornamental leaved plants, indispensable for vases and house decorations. Narrow foliage. Pkt. 5c.

ESCHOLTZIA—California Poppy.

Escholtzia.

Beautiful free blooming plants of easy culture. Sow seed in May or June, where it is intended to remain, as the plants do not permit transplanting. Double sorts mixed. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

Single Sorts Mixed—All the finest sorts. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 10c.

Hunnemannia, or Bush Escholtzia—The plants grow into a shrubby bush 2 feet high, and produce large, tulip-shaped flowers. The color is bright yellow, and the petals are broad and crinkled. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

EUPHORBIA.

Variegata (Snow on the Mountain)—A hardy annual, with light green white-margined leaves. Pkt. 5c.

Heterophyllia (Annual Poinsettia, Mexican Fire Plant, Painted Leaf)—An annual in habit and color similar to the well-known Poinsettia. The plants are branching, 2 to 3 feet high, with smooth glossy green leaves, which change to a beautiful orange-scarlet in summer, presenting a brilliant and striking appearance. Pkt. 10c.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS.

Helichrysum—All colors mixed. Very fine for bouquets and cut flowers. Can be dyed in any color. Sow the seed in the open ground. It is advisable to cut the flowers before they have fully expanded. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

FORGET-ME-NOT—(Myosotis.)

A favorite old fashioned flower, bearing in profusion clusters of blossoms. It thrives well in the shade or open border. Hardy perennial.

Blue Victoria—A compact, bushy plant, about 6 inches high, and completely covered with azure blue flowers. Pkt. 10c.

FOUR O'CLOCKS.

Marvel of Peru.

—Large, growing shrub-like plants with funnel-shaped flowers of many colors. These flowers open in the evening and wither in the morning. The roots may be preserved during winter in the same manner as Dahlias. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.



Four O'clocks.

GLOXINIA.

Gloxinias are most charming house plants. Their flowers are produced in greatest profusion, and are of the most exquisite and gorgeous colors, many of which are magnificently spotted, mottled and blended. The seed we offer is saved from prize winning plants. Pkt. 15c.

GAILLARDIA.

One of the best annuals for bedding, as it is a constant bloomer and presents so many different colors. Very fine for cut flowers.

Double, Extra Fine Mixed—This is a mixture of the finest double varieties. Flower heads measure 2 inches across. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

Hardy Perennial Gaillardias—A fine new class with very large flowers of new and brilliant colors and markings. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

GERANIUMS, FROM SEED. Geraniums grow readily from seed and produce blooming plants the first summer. The seed we offer is taken from the finest varieties. Pkt. 5c.

GODETIA.

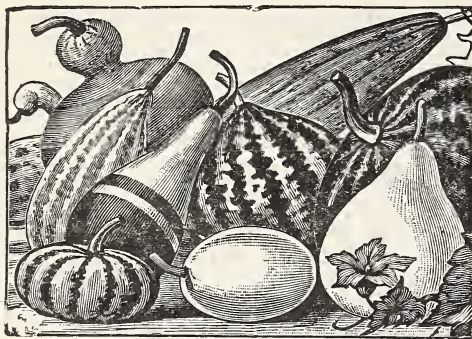
A very beautiful hardy annual. The plants are of dwarf habit and are covered with handsome shaped flowers of brilliant colors. Sow in the open ground in May. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c.

GOLDEN ROD.

The well-known golden-yellow variety; 2 to 5 feet. Pkt. 5c.

GREVILLEA ROBUSTA—(Silk Oak.)

Ornamental plants, suitable for room decoration. Their large, finely divided fern-like foliage gives them a very graceful appearance. Pkt. 5c.

**GOURDS—(Ornamental)**

Handsome climbers of rapid growth many of the vines climbing 30 feet in one season and producing a vast amount of foliage and very pretty flowers. The fruit grows in many odd shapes and can be dried and used for many purposes.

Hercules Club—Grows long, club-shaped. Pkt. 5c.

Towel, or Dish Rag—Bears green fruits, the inside of which when ripe can be used as a cloth. Pkt. 5c.

Dipper Gourd—The fruit can be cut and used as a dipper. Pkt. 5c.

The Nest Egg—Resembles the eggs of a hen, in shape, color and size. Pkt. 5c.

Turk's Turban—One of the most peculiar shaped. Pkt. 5c.

Orange—Resembles the orange in shape and color. Pkt. 5c.

Mixed—The above and many others. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

GYPSOPHILA.

Gypsophilas are valuable for bouquet making, either green or dried. They are very graceful, and easily cultivated. Should be in every garden. All flower the first season. *G. paniculata* continues to bloom several years.

Elegans (Angel's Breath)—An annual which thrives everywhere and produces lovely flowers on long stems, suitable for all kinds of bouquets. The flowers are white in color. Pkt. 5c.

Elegans Rosen—Same as the above with the exception of the color, which is a delicate pink. Pkt. 5c.

Paniculata (Baby's Breath)—Flowers white. This is a hardy perennial. Pkt. 5c.

**HELIOTROPE.****From Seed the Very First Year.**

A delightfully fragrant half-hardy perennial growing to a height of 18 inches and bearing large clusters of beautiful blue, purple and white flowers.

Very few people are aware of the fact that the seed of this plant, if sown in February or March and afterwards transplanted, will produce large flowering plants the first summer. Our mixture contains many fine sorts and will produce fine plants with proper treatment. Pkt. 5c.

HIBISCUS—MARSH-MALLOWS.

Crimson Eye—Immense flowers of pure white, with large crimson eye, often measuring 7 inches in diameter, and often times as many as 5 flowers to a plant. Blooms from seed the first year sown in the open ground. Pkt. 5c.

HOLLYHOCK.

The Hollyhock in its present state of perfection is very unlike its parent of olden time; it now ranks with the Dahlias. For a background to a flower garden no plant is so useful, the flowers being as double as a rose, and of many shades of color. Blooming plants can be grown from seed the first year by starting the seed in the house in February or March and setting them out about the first of May; they will then bloom in autumn and in the second and succeeding years will blossom freely.

Seed sown in July or August will produce fine blooming plants the following summer.

Double Mixed—A mixture of all the double sorts. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Single Mixed—All the single sorts in fine mixture. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

Allegheny Hollyhock—The mammoth flowers of this variety are formed of loosely arranged fringed petals, which look as if they were made of China silk. The plants are of strong growth, sending the spikes 6 to 7 feet high. Will bloom the first summer from seed. Finest mixed. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

HONESTY—(Lunaria.)

Early summer free flowering plants, with silvery seed pods. Fine for winter decoration. Pkt. 5c.

HUMULUS, OR JAPANESE HOP.

A hardy, quick-climbing vine. It has no equal in resisting drought or insects. The foliage is variegated and is splashed and streaked with white. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 10c.

ICE PLANT.

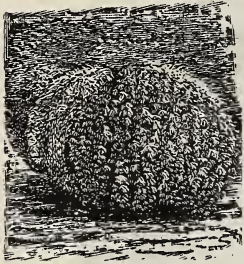
A peculiar dwarf trailing plant, the leaves and stem of which are covered with crystal-like globes, giving it the appearance of being covered with ice. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 10c.

KENILWORTH IVY.

Neat and charming perennial climbers, suitable for vases, baskets, etc. The plant thrives in cool, dense shade, and likes plenty of water. Grows very rapidly. Pkt. 5c.



Hollyhocks.



Kochia Scoparia.

KOCHIA SCOPARIA.**Summer Cypress.**

A handsome ornamental annual plant, growing easily from seed sown in the open ground when the trees come into leaf. The plants are globe shaped, the stems being covered with slender light green leaves. Early in fall the shoots are covered with small scarlet flowers making the plant look like a ball of fire. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 10c.

CHINESE KUDZU VINE.

Jack-and-the-Bean-Stalk Vine. A vine that will grow everywhere. Flourishes where nothing else will grow and lasts for many years. The large bold leaves of the brightest green afford a dense shade. Its greatest feature is its wonderfully strong growth, which makes it invaluable for covering arbors, fences, dead or old trees, etc. The vine is hardy, grows 50 feet, with dense foliage to the ground. Pkt. 10c.

LEMON VERBENA.

The delightfully fragrant foliage of this favorite plant makes it very desirable for cutting. Pkt. 10c.

LARKSPUR—DELPHINIUM.

Plants remarkable for their beauty, diversity of shape and ornamental qualities. The colors of the flowers are white, pink, blue, rose and violet.

Annual Varieties—These bloom early the first season from seed and die when frost comes. Sow in the open in April or May.

Emperor—A profuse bloomer and very double; many colors mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Double Dwarf Rocket—Finest colors; beautiful for bedding. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

Double Tall Rocket—Long showy spikes; 2 feet. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

Perennial Varieties—Taller than the annual varieties, thus requiring more room. Sow in house early and transplant. Cover slightly during winter.

Formosum—Brilliant blue, with white center; especially fine and attractive. Pkt. 5c.

Zalil—A sulphur yellow variety of branching habit. Pkt. 10c.

Nudicaule—The most brilliant of all, and the only pure scarlet. Flower stems of fine length. Pkt. 10c.

Hunkel's Best Mixture of Perennial Larkspur—This mixture contains all the finest strains of the perennial Larkspur and will surely please. Pkt. 10c.

LINUM.

Flowering Flax—One of the most effective and showy bedding plants, of long duration, having fine foliage and delicate stems, with brilliant scarlet-crimson flowers; hardy annual; 1 foot. Pkt. 5c.

LUPINUS.

Showy plants with handsome, conspicuous flowers, borne in terminal racemes, somewhat resembling the Sweet Pea. Used extensively for bedding and fine for cutting.

Annual Varieties—Pkt. 5c.

Perennial Varieties—Pkt. 5c.

MAURANDIA.

Beautiful, rapid, slender-growing climbers, blooming profusely until late in autumn; also fine for house or conservatory. Sow early and plant will flower first season; 10 feet high. Pkt. 5c.

NEMOPHILA.

Also called Love Grove. A bright colored annual. Colors blue, white and all shades. Of compact habit, 1 foot high. Blooms freely in cool places and not too rich a soil. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5c.

LOBELIA.

Exceedingly useful plants for edging of flower beds, their free-blooming qualities and brilliant shades of blue to white making a pleasing contrast to the masses of reds and yellows so prevalent in bedding. They are also elegant for hanging baskets, pot culture, etc. All are annual except *L. cardinalis*, which is a hardy perennial.

Crystal Palace Compacta—Deep blue; dark foliage; best for bedding. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

Splendens—(Bedding Queen) Intense purple flowers. Pkt. 10c.

Emperor William—Dark Blue; dwarf. Pkt. 5c.

Erinus Gracilis—Light Blue; Trailing variety for hanging baskets. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

Speciosa—Dark Blue; trailing variety. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

Cardinalis—Cardinal Flower. An extremely brilliant scarlet bloomer, of easy culture. 2 feet high. Hardy perennial. Pkt. 10c.

MARIGOLD.

The African and French Marigolds are valuable for their flowers in autumn, and can be grown to advantage in little clumps with other plants in the front of shrubbery or in the garden border. The African varieties are the taller in growth, and produce large self-colored blossoms. The French varieties are smaller, some of them being elegantly striped and spotted. The dwarf growing kinds adapt themselves to spots where the taller varieties would be unsuitable. Seeds can be sown in a cold-frame or in a seedbed in the open border, and the young plants transplanted late in the spring to where they are to remain. They succeed best in a light soil, with full exposure to the sun. Annual.

African, Eldorado, Double—Immense flowers, 9 to 14 inches around; very double; 3 feet high; many shades and colors. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

Double African Mixed—Flowers very large and double; about 18 inches high. They are very fine for bed centers. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

French Legion of Honor—The handsomest of all the Marigolds. The plants grow about 12 inches high and are drought and insect proof. The flowers are a rich golden-yellow color, marked with a velvety brown; bloom from the middle of summer to late in the fall. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

Double French Mixed—Very fine, each plant almost forming a bouquet for itself. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

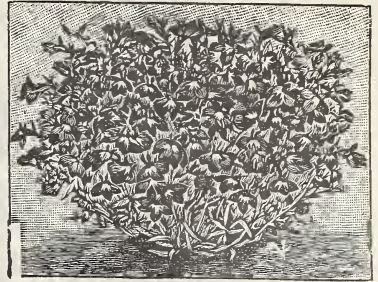
MATRICARIA.

Double Feverfew—Bushy garden plants with double white flowers and pretty curled foliage. Pkt. 5c.

NICOTIANA.

Affinis (Sweet Scented Tobacco Plant)—This plant attains a height of about 2 feet and produces an abundance of pure white star shaped flowers of delicious fragrance. If taken up and potted it will bloom all winter. Pkt. 5c.

Sanderne (Carmine-Flowered Tobacco Plant)—The plants are bushy and much branched, 2 feet in height, literally ablaze with handsome carmine-red blossoms. Its combined hardiness and character of producing flowers continuously in any kind of soil and situation is remarkable. Pkt. 5c.



Lobelia Bedding Queen.



Larkspur.



Double Marigold.



Matricaria.

HUNKEL'S "MILWAUKEE PARK" LAWN SEED WILL MAKE A FINE LAWN IN SIX WEEKS.



HUNKEL'S NASTURTIIUMS]

It is doubtful if among the plants classed as Annuals there is any other of the summer blooming varieties which combines in so great degree ease of culture, beautiful flowers of showy colors, profusion of bloom from early summer until killed by frost, and general excellence as Nasturtiums. More and larger flowers are produced on thin soils. Hot weather has no injurious effect. In soils, too rich, there is a tendency to run to foliage rather than flowers. In wet weather or locations the plants sometimes decay, especially if they are standing too close.

TALL OR CLIMBING NASTURTIIUMS.

The climbing Nasturtiums are ideal ramblers, and when pegged down to the ground make a very showy bed. They grow to a considerable height, but will need some attention in the way of tying, as they do not readily adhere to support, being natural ramblers, suitable for stumps, rockeries, low fences or shrubbery. In flower they are showy and profuse and their foliage is always clean and refreshing. They do best where soil is not too rich.

Tall Mixed—A fine mixture, containing all colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Hunkel's "Elite" Mixture of Tall Sorts—This mixture contains all the choicest colors of the tall Nasturtiums, including the rich, velvety varieties and the new hybrids. The flowers are much larger than the old fashioned kind, and their color combinations are simply superb. Admirably adapted to covering verandas, trellises and tree trunks, and very useful and handsome as cut flowers for bouquets, vases, buttonholes, etc. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; ½ lb. 85c; lb. \$1.50.

DWARF OR TOM THUMB NASTURTIIUMS.

Very useful for bedding, massing or ribbining. A few Dwarf Nasturtiums in the yard are very brilliant and attractive, and are in bloom all the season. The flowers are more brilliant if the soil is not over-rich. Give each plant a foot of room; hardy annual; one foot.

Dwarf Sorts Mixed—A good mixture of dwarf sorts. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; ½ lb. 75c; lb. \$1.25.
Hunkel's "Elite" Mixture of Dwarf Sorts—The Dwarf Nasturtiums are admirably adapted to beds and borders, and for that reason we have put up our **Elite Mixture**. This mixture contains the greatest variety of colors in even proportion, and includes not only all of the good named varieties, but many new sorts. This is what you are looking for. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; ½ lb. 85c; lb. \$1.50.

MORNING GLORY

Undoubtedly one of the most profuse flowering vines in cultivation; easy of culture; it thrives well in almost any situation. The beauty and variety of its flowers is unsurpassed.

Mixed Varieties—All sorts and colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Bona Nox (Evening Glory)—Violet; flowers large and fragrant, especially in the evening. Pkt. 5c.

Imperial Japanese Morning Glories—The flowers are of gigantic size and the colors and marking are beyond description, ranging from the lightest to the darkest shades of all colors. The foliage on some is green, while on others it is spotted and striped. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

Imperial Japanese "Fancy Fringed"—This is a selection of the regular Japanese and contains only the finest. Flowers often times grow as large as saucers. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c.

MOONFLOWER.

Ipomoea—The flowers of this plant open at dusk or on cloudy days and emit a delicious odor. They are 5 to 6 inches in diameter, with 5 pointed star in the center. Start seeds in house. Pkt. 10c.



Imperial Japanese Morning Glories.

MIGNONETTE—RESEDA.

This little annual is a favorite with nearly every flower lover and deserves to be, as it is always clean looking and gives forth its delicately sweet fragrance at all times and is at its best in the spring and late fall. For spring flowers sow the seed indoors in March or April and transplant, when weather is warm, in permanent beds. For fall or winter flowering plant the seed in June or July.

Mignonette makes a very splendid winter blooming house plant as well as being one of the best for beds and borders.

Giant Machel

—Plants dwarf and vigorous, of good habits, producing very large spikes of very sweet scented red flowers. Fine for outdoor or pot culture. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 30c; oz. \$1.00.**

Grandiflora—Large flowering. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 10c; oz. 15c.**

MIMOSA.

Sensitive Plant—An interesting little plant, being so sensitive that if touched the leaves will instantly fold up. When the hand is removed they will unfold again. The small flowers are pink. **Pkt. 5c.**

MIMULUS.

Moshatus, (Musk Plant)—Beautiful, free-blooming plants, suitable for vases or hanging baskets. The flowers have a delicate musk-like scent; foliage is yellow. **Pkt. 5c.**

NIGELIA.

Damascena Nana (Love in a Mist or Devil in a Bush)—Compact growing, free-flowering plants, with curious-looking flowers and seed pods. **Pkt. 5c.**

PASSION FLOWER.

Magnificent ornamental climbers, with remarkably handsome blue and white flowers. Very fine for conservatories and gardens. **Pkt. 5c.**

PENTSTEMON.

Beautiful perennials, bearing a constant supply of flowers of many colors, on stiff upright spikes from two to three feet high. Excellent for the herbaceous border. Finest mixed. **Pkt. 5c.**

PERILLA NANKINENSIS.

Ornamental foliage plants of compact habit; similar to coleus. Leaves of a black mulberry color. Very showy. **Pkt. 5c.**

PLATYCODON.

Chinese Bell Flower. A very attractive hardy border plant, closely resembling the Campanula. Blooms continuously all summer. Flowers blue and white; bell shaped. **Pkt. 5c.**

PYRETHRUM—Feverfew.

The varieties grown for their flowers can be found under *Matricaria*. An old garden favorite very much used for borders; also used for bedding.

Aureum (Golden Feather)—Bright golden foliage; for beds and borders. **Pkt. 5c.**



Mimulus.



Passion Flower.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI.

Very pretty free-flowering annuals of quick compact growth, coming into bloom early, and lasting a long time. If sown in quantity the coloring is very brilliant.

Large Flowering Phlox—An improvement on the Drummondii, producing flowers almost twice the size.

Large Flowering Sorts, Mixed—Includes all the finest selected sorts. Finest colors. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 35c; oz. \$1.25.**

Dwarf Phlox—The small, compact bush-like plants are covered with a profusion of flowers. Fine for pots, beds, etc. Finest mixed. **Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.**

Double Phlox—The flowers of the double Phlox last longer when in bloom than the single sorts, and are very fine cut flowers. Finest mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

Hardy Phlox—These plants are perfectly hardy and require no protection during winter. They succeed in any soil, but prefer rich, rather moist ground. Finest mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**



Phlox Drummondii.

POPPIES.

If a show bed is wanted sow poppies. They are very effective in lines or groups, their brilliant colors showing them off to a fine advantage.

SINGLE POPPIES.

Iceland Poppies—Produce flowers the first year from seed. They are perfectly hardy, and if once sown will bloom for years. The colors range from the purest white to the deepest orange-scarlet; they are very fragrant. Finest mixed. **Pkt. 5c.**

Tulip Poppy—Single dazzling scarlet flowers, whose outer petals form a tulip-like cup. **Pkt. 5c.**

Shirley Poppy

The handsome flowers are single and semi-double, beautiful in color, from pure white to deep

crimson. The flowers, if cut when young, will keep in water for several days. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.**

Oriental Poppies—The flowers are very large, often measuring more than 6 inches across, while the colors range from soft flesh to the most brilliant scarlet. Hardy perennials and require very little protection during winter. **Pkt. 5c.**

Single Poppies Mixed—This mixture contains all of the above and many others besides. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.**

DOUBLE POPPIES.

Paony Flowered—The flowers resemble the Paonies in size and color and are very fine for bedding. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 15c.**

Double Iceland—Perfectly hardy; an excellent double poppy for cut flowers. **Pkt. 5c.**

Carnation Flowered—Of large size and variety of colors. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.**

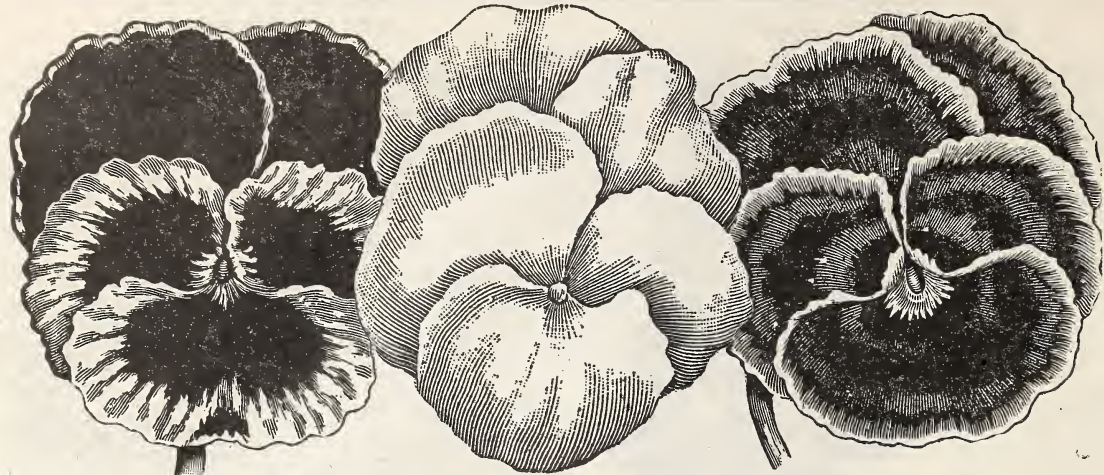
Double Poppies in Mixture—All the above and others in mixture. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c.**

ROSES.

Pretty little dwarf roses, which commence to bloom in about six weeks. Flowers are semi-double, of various tints, and produced in large clusters. **Pkt. 10c.**



Iceland Poppy.



HUNKEL'S PANSIES

Our collection of Pansies contains the finest varieties now in cultivation. All the varieties here listed are of established merit and can be relied upon. Seed sown in April or May will produce blooming plants by the last of June, which will give an abundance of flowers throughout the remainder of the season. About the middle of August is the best time for starting Pansy seeds for early spring blooming, as this allows the plants to go into winter in vigorous condition.

PRICE: Any of the Following varieties, except where noted, pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

Giant Adonis—A magnificent light blue with a white center which sets off the dark blotches on the petals in a most striking way.

Giant Aurora—Flowers are large; color pure white.

Giant Emperor William—Ultramarine blue with distinct dark eye.

Giant Fairy Queen—One of the finest of the giant sorts. The flowers are of a lovely sky blue color bordered with white.

Giant Fiery Faces—Rich scarlet with a gold edge and yellow center.

Giant Golden Queen—Clear golden yellow.

Giant King of the Blacks—A jet black of giant size.

Giant Lord Beaconsfield—Deep purple-violet shading to white on the upper petals; very effective.

Giant Mauve Queen—A new and distinct color, being of a delicate mauve, each of the three lower petals marked with a large carmine blotch.

Giant Pres. McKinley—The ground color is golden-yellow, while each petal has a large blotch of dark violet.

Giant Prince Bismarck—Brown with black blotches.

Giant Peacock—Upper petals of a royal purple, while the lower petals are of a deep claret, with white margins.

Giant Striped—Ground red, brown and mahogany, nicely striped.

Giant White—Pure white, with a large violet blotch on the three lower petals. Flowers 3 inches in diameter.

Giant Yellow—A beautiful clear yellow, heavily blotched on the lower petals.

PANSIES IN MIXTURE.

Bugnot—Of enormous size and circular form; the petals are of great substance and velvety appearance, each one bearing a large, deeply colored blotch that runs out in delicate veins to the edge; the shadings comprise tints of red, bronze and brown. **Pkt. 10c.**

Giant Cassier—A very rich and showy large flowered sort, beautifully blotched. The flowers are borne on long stems. **Pkt. 10c.**

Madam Perret—The colors are pleasing shades of dark wine, pink and red, finely veined and edged with white margin. The edge of the petal is frilled. **Pkt. 10c.**

Masterpiece—New Giant Curled—This strain comes nearer to double Giant Pansies than anything ever introduced under that name. In reality the number of petals is the same as that in other Pansy flowers, but they are crimped and curled up in such a fashion that the flowers appear double. The flowers are of enormous size, often 3 inches across, and the color variations and combinations are odd and striking. **Pkt. 10c.**

PRIMULA OR PRIMROSE.

Chinese Primroses—Charming profuse bloomers for winter and spring decoration in the house. Sow the seeds in March, cover over slightly and keep moist. Transplant when second leaf appears. A cool place suits them best. The flowers are borne in clusters. Mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

Obconica—A most useful flowering plant. If sown early the seedlings will commence to bloom in May and continue throughout the entire year. The flowers are pale lilac, pink, rose, lavender and crimson in color and are borne on long stems. **Pkt. 10c.**

Mammoth Butterfly—A selected strain, spotted and blotched, resembling the gorgeous hues on the butterfly's wings. **Pkt. 10c.**

All Colors Mixed—This contains all colors and markings of many varieties. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c.**

Giant Trimardeau Mixed—The flowers are large, with dark blotches on the three lower petals. An elegant mixture. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 30c.**

Hunkel's "Giant Mixture" of Pansies includes not only all the named giant sorts, but many new fine sorts not sold outside of this mixture. Next to our "International" we consider this the finest mixture sold. **Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; ½ oz. \$1.00.**

HUNKEL'S INTERNATIONAL MIXTURE OF PANSIES.

The best mixture of Pansies on the market. It contains only the giant, well-rounded, perfect-shaped flowers and all the possible colors and markings. All the flowers have velvety petals and all stand erect on good stiff stems. **Pkt. 25c; 3 pkts. 65c; 5 pkts. \$1.00; ½ oz. \$1.50.**

RUDBECKIA BICOLOR.

Grows about two feet high, forming a many-branched dense bush, and producing its long-stemmed flowers in great abundance. Disk brown; florets yellow, with brown spots at the base. **Pkt. 5c.**

SCARLET RUNNERS.

Fine climbers, growing about ten feet in a season and producing dazzling red flowers. Well known as the Fire Bean. **Pkt. 5c.**

PETUNIA.

A highly ornamental and profuse flowering, easily cultivated garden favorite. The brilliancy and variety of its colors, combined with the duration of its blooming period, render it invaluable for planting out in beds or mixed borders. The seeds of the double Petunia do not possess as much vitality as those of the single and a great deal of care must be used to get them to germinate; nor will they all come double.

Giants of California—These new Petunias are specially selected and improved by an expert in California, and are now very large, and have become famous for their markings and combination of colors. Many are fringed while others are ruffled. **Pkt. 15c.**

Blotched and Striped—Flowers with star-shaped blotches. **Pkt. 5c.**

Large Flowering Fringed—Beautiful flowers with fringed edges. **Pkt. 15c.**

Finest Mixed—**Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 40c.**

Hunkel's Mixture of Double Petunias—This is a mixture of the finest large flowering and fringed Petunias. The seed is saved from pot-grown plants, and will produce fine large double flowers. **Pkt. 25c.**

PORTULACCA OR MOSS ROSE.



Double Portulacca.

A very pretty annual which will grow and bloom in dry, hot situations where most plants would die. It can be transplanted at any time, even when it is in full bloom. It blooms till frost.

Extra Fine Single Mixed—Small trailing plants which bear brilliant, delicate flowers. Succeed best in light, sandy soil and should be exposed to the sun. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

Double Sorts—Flowers of the Double Portulacca make a grand display, remaining open all day in the burning sun. Mixed. **Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; ¼ oz. \$1.00.**



Salpiglossis.

SALPIGLOSSIS.

Plants about two feet high. Flowers are funnel-shaped, of brilliant colors, very beautifully veined and marbled. Bloom until late in fall. All the largest flowering sorts in mixture. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

SILENE. (Catch-Fly)

Beautiful free flowering plants, very attractive for rock work. All colors mixed. **Pkt. 5c.**

SCHIZANTHUS, OR BUTTERFLY FLOWER.

(The Poor Man's Orchid.)

This splendid annual has fringed flowers of rich and varied colors. It grows about 18 inches in height. The mixture we offer embraces many types. The colors are purple, white and rose, and the markings and tints are beautiful. The flower is well named, being quite butterfly-like in appearance. **Pkt. 5c.**



Petunia—Giants of California.

SALVIA.

or Flowering Sage.

The Scarlet Salvias are among the most brilliant red-flowering bedding plants in cultivation. They bloom from middle of July to frost. Sow seed early indoors or in a frame in time to get good plants to set out of doors the latter part of May, or when the weather is suitable. Massed in a bed, or a row or two around the veranda, they make a beautiful show. Set plants one foot apart.

Clara Bedman (Bonfire)—The plants are compact and produce long spikes, of which there are sometimes two hundred to a plant, bearing from twenty to thirty flowers each. For masses on the lawn or in the garden, or in rows along the walks its brilliant, dazzling scarlet flowers are simply gorgeous. **Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c; ¼ oz. 50c.**

Splendens (Scarlet Sage)—The long spikes are scarlet and almost cover the foliage. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

SMILAX.

No twining plant in cultivation surpasses this in graceful beauty of foliage. Indispensable to florists; its hard texture enables it to be kept several days after being cut, without wilting. **THE SEED GERMINATES VERY SLOWLY.** The process may be hastened somewhat by soaking the seed in hot water for ten hours before planting, but even then it is often six or eight weeks before the plants make their appearance. Tender perennial climber; ten feet high. **Pkt. 5c.**



Salvia—Bonfire.

THE FINEST LAWNS ARE SEEDED WITH HUNKEL'S "MILWAUKEE PARK" LAWN SEED.

SCABIOSA, OR MOURNING BRIDE.

Scabiosa.

This is one of the most attractive of the old fashioned flowers. Its great abundance and long succession of rich colored fragrant blossoms borne on long stems make it one of the most useful of the decorative plants of the garden. It has been greatly improved of late years, producing larger and more double flowers of greater variety and brilliancy of color than in the old type. Hardy annual; twelve to eighteen inches high.

Double, Finest Mixed—Large flowering, some of the flowers averaging three inches across; very double. Fine for cut flowers. All colors mixed. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

SOLANUM.

Jerusalem Cherry—Very pretty ornamental plants for house or garden culture. The flowers being followed by small, brightly colored fruit or berries, which almost completely cover the plants. Flowers, and sets fruit the first summer, from seed. Perennial. **Pkt. 5c.**

THUNBERGIA.

Beautiful, rapid-growing annual climbers, with pretty flowers (white, buff or orange, with dark eyes) borne in profusion. Seeds start slowly at first, and should be sown in a hotbed. When the plants are a few inches high transplant to a light, rich, loamy soil in the garden. For house culture, baskets and vases, there are few plants superior to the Thunbergia. They may be used very effectively in beds, pegged down. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5c.**

TORENIA.

Bushy globular plants, 8 to 10 inches high, covered with snapdragon-like flowers. Fine for beds, pots or hanging baskets. Mixed. **Pkt. 5c.**



Torenia.

HUNKEL'S WILD FLOWER GARDEN.

Our Wild Flower Garden Mixture consists of many varieties of beautiful, easy-growing flowers, producing a constant and varied bloom the whole season, for sowing in shrubbery, under trees and in beds, on which no care will be bestowed, or even for sowing in exposed situations, where wildness is preferred to order and precision. The mixture comprises all the popular garden favorites and will flower successfully and yield an abundance of bloom. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c.**

STOCKS OR GILLIFLOWERS—(Levkoyen).

Among the best and most popular garden favorites, being surpassed by no other flower in brilliancy of color and general effect. The plants grow from 10 to 18 inches in height and are of compact form. They commence to bloom in about 10 weeks from time of sowing and continue until killed by frost. They are thirsty plants and must be watered in dry weather.

Large Flowering Finest Mixed—An excellent mixture. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 65c.**

Perfection (Cut and Come Again)—About 18 inches high; branches freely. This is an almost perpetual bloomer. The flowers are pure white, very large, and carried on stems about 3 inches long. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 75c.**



Stocks.

VIRGINIA STOCKS.

The plants are more branching and more open in habit than the common Stocks, and are very useful for edging and borders. Sow early in spring; a succession may be kept up by sowing in intervals during spring and summer. Hardy annual about 9 inches high. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.**

STATICE (Sea Lavender).

Immense panicles of small blue flowers sometimes more than a foot in diameter. Grows 12 to 18 inches high with thick heavy foliage. Flowers can be preserved. **Pkt. 10c.**

**SWEET WILLIAM.**

For display in the garden, the Sweet William is unsurpassed. The plants produce a succession of flower clusters, thus affording splendid bloom for several weeks. The colors are exceedingly varied, ranging from white through many shades of rose, lilac, red, carmine, crimson, maroon to nearly black, usually two shades to each plant. The seed can be planted in the spring in open ground and will blossom in the fall or the following spring; or it can be sown in August and will make fine blooming plants for the summer following. Hardy perennial; one and a half foot high.

Single Mixed—A mixture of all the finest single sorts. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.**

Double Mixed—All the finest double sorts in even proportion. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

SOW HUNKEL'S "MILWAUKEE PARK" LAWN SEED.

SUNFLOWER.

Cut-and-Come-Again—A new class of branching Sunflowers, producing an abundance of flowers, 3 to 4 inches across and borne on long, stiff stems. The plants form pyramidal bushes 3 to 4 feet high. Fine for cut flowers. Mixed. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c.

Californicus—Extra large and very double. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Mammoth Russian—Both stalk and flower are of enormous size. Oz. 5c.

Double Mixed—Many double varieties in fine mixture. Pkt. 5c.

Single and Double Mixed—The above and others. Pkt. 5c.



Cut-and-Come-Again Sunflower.

**VERBENA.**

Very few plants will make such a gorgeous display during the summer months as the Verbenas, or furnish more flowers for cutting. Start seed in the house or under glass early in the spring, and transplant after three or four inches of growth. Good healthy plants can be produced from seed as readily as almost any tender annual. They flower in July, and continue strong and healthy until destroyed by frosts. We offer the following colors: Scarlet, Pure White; Purple; Pink; Striped; all mixed. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

Hunkel's Best Mixed—A mixture of all the fine large-flowering sorts. The flowers are unrivaled in size and in their great variety of colors. The finest mixture on the market. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

VINCA.

Highly ornamental free-blooming plants. Seed should be sown early and the plants will bloom the first season. Can be taken up and potted in winter. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c.

VIOLET.

Sweet—The old fashioned sort much in demand on account of its abundant and fragrant bloom. Pkt. 5c.

WALLFLOWERS.

If sown early will flower the first season from seed, blooming in profusion from early July until late autumn frosts without injury. The blossoms are of large size and are borne in compact short spikes or clusters and are exceedingly sweet scented. The plants are not injured by fall frosts, and bloom until December. They are also hardy and bloom well the second year. The colors range from yellow to dark brown, striped, etc.

Single Sorts, Mixed—Pkt. 5c.

Double Sorts Mixed—Pkt. 5c.



Double Wallflowers.

ZINNIA.

(Young and Old Age.)



Few flowers are so easily grown from seed sown in the open ground, or bloom so abundantly and continuously through the entire season as this hardy annual. Marvelous improvements have been wrought in the newer strains. During the month of August Zinnias are almost incomparably bright. We recommend a free use of them for groups, beds, borders, garden lines and summer hedges. Sow seed in the open ground early in spring. Average height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet. The collections offered below are choice.

New Zinnia, Crested and Curled—The flowers are large and double, the petals being twisted and curled into most graceful forms. The plants grow in bushes about 2 feet in diameter, and are covered with flowers which are borne well above the foliage. The range of colors comprises all the various shades and tints of the light as well as the dark colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c.

Double Large Flowering—The flowers are double, 5 to 6 inches across and very brilliant. All Mixed. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

Double Pomponé Zinnias—Plants grow about 2 feet high, and the flowers are cone shaped. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

Dwarf Zinnias—Plants of the dwarf variety grow about 12 inches high and are covered with an abundance of large flowers. Finest Mixed. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c.

**WILD CUCUMBER.**

A well known vine, common in many sections, and the quickest climber known for covering verandas, old trees and houses, trellises, etc., never suffering from the heat, always retaining its fresh and lively color; never infested with insects and never profuse in bloom. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

LET THE CHILDREN HAVE A GARDEN.

All children love flowers. To work with them educates and teaches nature's working methods. Asters, Candytuft, Nasturtiums, Phlox, Sweet Peas, and many others are suitable seeds for the little ones. Gives them a corner in the garden, where they can dig and plant.

HUNKEL'S SWEET PEAS

CULTURE NOTE—The plants should not be raised on the same ground for two consecutive seasons, neither should they be planted on the same ground after culinary peas. They will not thrive on poor land. They need sun. Bone Meal is the best fertilizer to use. Manure is not desirable. Do not sow too thick. By sowing the seed about 4 inches apart the plants will bloom a trifle later but they will be stronger and bloom longer. Don't water so as only to wet the surface, but see when you water that it soaks into the ground about 6 inches. Cut the flowers continually. The more you cut the more they bloom. Remember that when you allow them to go to seed they will stop blooming.



GRANDIFLORA, OR LARGE FLOWERING SWEET PEAS.

The Spencers have largely taken the place of the smaller Grandiflora type, but the latter are still in demand and desirable, as they bloom well and seed freely and sell for considerably less than the Spencer Sweet Peas. Our list includes those that are recognized as the best of their colors.

Price for any of the following: 5c per pkt., 15c per oz.; 35c per ¼ lb.; \$1.00 per lb., postpaid. By express, not prepaid, 90c per lb.

America—Bright blood red striped on white ground.

Blanche Ferry—The popular pink and white.

Dainty—White with pink edges.

Dorothy Eckford—Flowers pure white and very large; enormously productive.

Gladys Unwin—Pale-rose pink; early and valuable for cutting. Very long stems.

Helen Pierce—Flowers pure white, veined, mottled and marbled with bright blue.

Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon—The finest primrose yellow.

King Edward VII.—Bright crimson; large open flowers; long stems.

Lady Grisel Hamilton—Mauve, light blue wings; extra large, beautiful, hooded form.

Navy Blue—Dark blue, elegantly veined; standard royal purple, wings violet. A beautiful sort.

Nora Unwin—Pure white, finely waved or fluted; of good substance.

Prima Donna—Soft pink.

Queen Alexandria—The nearest approach to pure scarlet. Standard hooded or shell shaped.

HUNKEL'S "CREAM CITY" MIXTURE OF SWEET PEAS.

This mixture contains the cream of the new and standard sorts. It consists mainly of light shades, but enough dark shades are sprinkled in to give it tone. Only the large flowering sorts are used, and we make the claim that no better Sweet Pea mixture can be bought anywhere at any price. Price, by mail, postpaid. **Large pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; ½ lb. 70c; lb. \$1.25.**

Large Flowering Mixed—Composed of all the varieties of the large flowering types. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.**

All Colors Mixed—Also a good mixture. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 85c. Postpaid.**

NEW ORCHID-FLOWERED, OR "SPENCER" SWEET PEAS.

These new Sweet Peas are distinguished for their gigantic size, usually, measuring two inches across; the bold, erect standard, which is uniformly waved, crimped and fluted in exquisite fashion; the charming blendings of harmonious colors, the exceedingly long flower stems, which make them unexcelled for cutting; the great profusion of flowers and the large numbers of flowers on the stem, usually three to four. So superior is this new type in every respect that we believe it is certain to supersede the old grandiflora kinds just as fast as new colors appear and become fixed.

Apple Blossom Spencer—Bright rose standard with wings of very light primrose flushed or tinted rose-carmine. Very large Spencer form. A free blooming sort and a very reliable bicolored sweet pea of robust growth. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c.**

Asta Ohn Spencer—Suffused lavender or tinted mauve sometimes with pinkish tinge. Spencer form, large and wavy. The best of the deeper lavender sweet peas. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c.**

Aurora Spencer—Flowers brilliant orange-rose, striped and flaked on white. One of the most attractive very large striped Spencers. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c.**

Blanche Ferry Spencer—This is similar in color to the old Blanche Ferry, Rose-pink standard; wings white, suffused and tinted with light pink. It is a very pleasing bi-colored sweet pea and is one of the most attractive varieties yet introduced. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c.**

Captain of the Blues Spencer—Purplish maroon standard and bluish-purple wings with veins of rosy purple make this exquisite sort one of the finest in our collection. The immense flowers are of true Spencer type, well waved and crinkled. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c.**

Countess Spencer—Of perfect form, remarkable size and exquisite color. The flowers are often 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, with both standard and wings charmingly waved and fluted. The coloring is an exquisite soft rose-pink, daintily tinted with silvery white. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c.**

Elfrida Pearson Spencer—A very large light pink on white ground, beautifully edged and shaded. Plants sturdy and very vigorous. A most useful pink Spencer for decoration and exhibition. The best light bluish pink. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c.**

George Herbert Spencer—A bright, rose-crimson or rose-carmine Spencer variety of large size suffused with magenta and showing veins in wings. Both standard and wings beautifully waved. The best carmine and rose sweet pea yet introduced. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c.**

Helen Lewis Spencer—A rich crimson-orange, with wings of orange rose or orange-salmon-pink. Large, fine Spencer form. One of the finest reliable orange sweet peas. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c.**

King Edward Spencer—Brilliant crimson-scarlet; very large size and open form. The best of the pure red or crimson Spencers. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c.**

Mrs. Rontzahn Spencer—A most attractive Spencer of largest size and very graceful form; apricot and buff, shaded light rose at edges. One of the very best cream pink sweet peas. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c.**

Othello Spencer—The beautiful, deep, pure maroon of very large Spencer type. The most reliable of the maroon shades of Spencers. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c.**

Primrose Spencer—We consider this the best primrose, or cream and ivory sweet pea yet developed. Spencer type, large wavy petals, frilled at edges; clear, distinct color. Seed white. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c.**

White Spencer—Standard and wings of pure white, beautifully waved and fluted. An especially attractive variety of very large size. Seed white. One of the very best white sweet peas. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c.**

Spencer Varieties Mixed—All the above and others. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.**

INSECTICIDES

THE PRICES ON ALL INSECTICIDES ARE F. O. B. MILWAUKEE, WIS. IF WANTED BY MAIL ADD SUFFICIENT MONEY TO COVER PARCEL POST CHARGES.

Arsenate of Lead (Paste)—This is a very popular remedy for use against all eating insects that attack foliage and fruit trees. It does not wash off nor will it injure in any way the foliage. Use two or three pounds to fifty gallons water.

Arsenate of Lead (Powdered)—Extensively used as a dust or diluted in water. Instantly soluble in water and a pound goes almost twice as far as the paste arsenate.

Calcium Arsenate (Arsenate of Lime)—A new product used the same as Arsenate of Lead, but cheaper and goes farther. Superior to Paris Green as it is cheaper, safer to use as it will not burn, and its distribution can be seen as it is white.

Bordeaux Mixture (Dry)—For black rot, mildew potato rot, leaf blight, scab or other fungoid diseases on fruits and plants. One pound will make 5 gallons of liquid.

Bordeaux Mixture (Liquid)—Ready for use after adding water. Dilute 25 to 50 times as required.

Carbon Bisulphide—A most effective remedy for ants in the lawn. Saturate a small ball of cotton and insert in the hill.

Grafting Wax.



Slug Shot Duster—For applying Slug Shot, Bug Death and other powders.

Slug, Shot, Hammond's—One of the cheapest and most popular insecticides. It kills potato bugs, currant, gooseberry and cabbage worms, melon, squash and cucumber bugs, in fact, every pest known to the gardener. Contains nothing injurious.

Hellebore, Powdered White—Destroys slugs, currant worms, caterpillars, etc.

Lime-Sulphur Solution—The best remedy for San Jose scale, bark lice, etc., and spores lodged on the bark. One gallon makes ten. Also one of the best Summer sprays, as it is an excellent fungicide. When used in Summer dilute with 20 to 30 parts water.

Dry Lime Sulphur—The same as the above, in dry form. One pound makes 3 gallons of liquid.

Naphthol Flakes—A most effective article against cutworms. Either top-dressing or spade into the surface.

Nicofume Liquid—Used as a spray or as a vapor, especially in greenhouses or conservatories. Very effective for destroying thrip, aphids, white fly, red spider, etc. Directions on each can.

Paris Green—Proves effective against all kinds of insects that chew. Use one pound to 100 gallons of water.

Tobacco Dust—Valuable as an insecticide and fertilizer. Sure preventive for green fly, and better as a mulch than the stems.

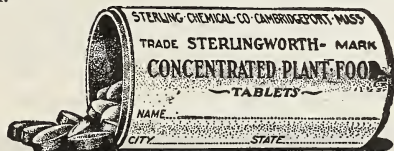
Tree Tanglefoot—A safeguard for trees, shrubs, etc., against the gypsy moth and canker worm. It should be applied before the foliage appears; a continuous band 2 inches in width and 1/16 to 1/8 inch in thickness being put around the trunk of the trees 3 or 4 feet from the ground. Perfectly harmless, remains sticky.

Whale Oil Soap—Makes an excellent wash for trees and plants where insects and eggs affect the bark, including the San Jose Scale. Also used for smearing on trees to prevent worms from crawling up. Made from pure fish oil.



STERLINGWORTH PLANT FOOD TABLETS.

Contain Nitrogen, Ammonia, Phosphoric Acid and potash.



A New Scientific, Odorless, Concentrated Fertilizer for Potted Plants.

Takes the place of liquid manure; used by dissolving in water. It starts the plant at once into healthy and vigorous growth and makes them grow and bloom luxuriantly. These Tablets drive troublesome insects and worms from the soil. They are odorless, non-poisonous, uninjurious and are clean and easy to handle. If your plants are not doing well, try Sterlingworth Plant Food Tablets, and see how quickly they are benefited. Trial size box, sufficient for 10 house plants for 3 months. Large size box, sufficient for 35 plants for 3 months.

SULPHO—TOBACCO SOAP.

A Wonderful and Inexpensive Insecticide.

Destroys cabbage, squash and potato-bugs, currant-worms, lice, greenfly, mealy bug, red spider, etc. Sure death to all plant insects in doors and out-of-doors. Of special value for spraying shrubs, fruit trees and vines. Produces luxuriant roses if bushes are sprayed liberally before blooming time.

3-oz. Cake makes 1½ gallons prepared solution.

8-oz. Cake makes 4 gallons prepared solution.

10 lb. pkg.



Free with every order, "The Window Garden," a booklet by Eben E. Rexford, giving valuable information on the cultivation of plants and the extermination of insects.

HUNKEL'S FLY SPRAY.

Settles the Fly Problem—When your stock is troubled by flies you are losing your profits. Animals cannot fight flies and make money for you. You can easily prove this for yourself by spraying your stock and seeing the difference in the work they will then do for you. Hunkel's Fly Spray is easy to use as it is sprayed directly on the animals. It either kills the flies or drives them away. Use it in the stable and keep the flies out. Sprayed on stock in summer it will prevent lice and grub in winter. Farmers, dairymen, stablemen and horsehoers should not be without it. Try it.



DRIVES AWAY FLIES, MOSQUITOES AND INSECTS.

GUARANTEED TO DO THE WORK OR MONEY REFUNDED.

SAFE. SURE AND CHEAP. Goes Farthest. Lasts Longest.



FOR PRICES ON ARTICLES LISTED ON THIS PAGE SEE PRICE LIST IN CENTER OF BOOK.

SPRAYERS

THE "AUTO SPRAY"

A self-operating or automatic sprayer. Eight or ten strokes of the plunger in air chamber will compress enough air to discharge the entire contents and make a continuous spray for nine minutes. The "Auto Spray" has been improved by the addition of the "Auto-Pop" shown in illustration. This is an automatic valve which is closed by the air pressure used to operate the "Auto Spray." In operation a lever is moved by simply closing the hand, thus opening the valve and allowing an instantaneous discharge of spray. By releasing the lever it closes itself automatically, hence the spray is in perfect control. The Auto Spray will spray any liquid and is also excellent for whitewashing.

We offer the Auto-Spray either with Brass or Galvanized Tank. We also supply Extension Rods, Elbow Extensions, Two Row Attachments, Strainers, Extra Nozzles, Etc. See price list.

AUTO SPRAY PUMP NO. 5.

The Same Spray With Half the Labor.

Entirely different from all other spray pumps. The operator does the pumping and spraying with the same hand and as the pump is double acting the spray is continuous. Illustration to right shows the pump ready to be used with bucket or barrel. Operator can walk around without moving bucket, thereby spraying the entire tree from the ground without the use of elevated platforms, etc. Illustration to left shows the pump used with a knapsack for spraying low bushes, potatoes, etc.



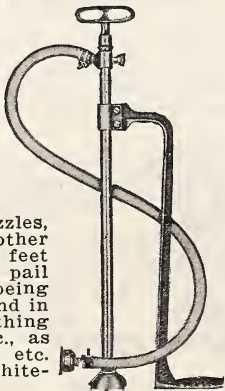
The best pump for whitewashing made. At least five times more powerful than any other pump, does the work in much less time and much less effort; in fact it is the best thing of its kind on the market. Made entirely of brass and will last practically forever. Complete with nozzles, hose and strainer.

Knapsack, for Attaching Pump, making it a complete Knapsack Sprayer.

Brass Extension Rod. For spraying potatoes and low bushes.

AUTO SPRAY NO. 6.

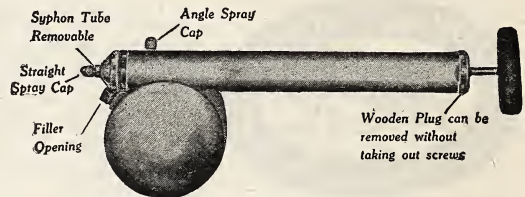
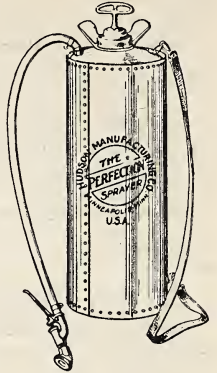
Well known and reliable. Double acting, spraying perfectly on the up and down strokes. High pressure, very little effort generating 200 pounds. Made entirely of brass and is indestructible. Furnished complete with 2 nozzles, one for solid stream and the other for throwing a fine mist; hose 3 feet long. Designed to be set in a pail with the foot-rest outside, and being light can be easily carried around in a bucket, making it just the thing for spraying bushes, trees, etc., as well as for washing windows, etc. It is a good spray pump for whitewashing poultry houses.



THE "PERFECTION" SPRAYER.

Built Like a Steam Boiler.

This high pressure type is larger and much more powerful than anything in its class, and is as near burst-proof as it can be made. The barrel is 7½ inches in diameter, 20 inches high. The pump is 1¼-inch seamless brass tubing. The valves are METAL. The top is fastened like the best makes of fire extinguishers. The hose is 5-ply. The nozzle is of the Automatic type. Capacity 3¼ gallons. Weight, 9½ lbs. All Sprayers tested to 60 lbs. before leaving factory. This Sprayer handles whitewash, water paints, Bordeaux mixtures, etc., perfectly. For whitewash and all heavy mixtures it is only necessary to invert the disc in the nozzle cap. Shipping weight, 10 lbs. We offer the Perfection Sprayer either with Brass or Galvanized Tank.



CONTINUOUS AUTO SPRAYER.

This new Sprayer differs from the other styles offered in that the spray is continuous. The old styles spray only when the plunger is pushed in; this new style continues to spray while the plunger is being pulled back. The superiority is instantly apparent; having a continuous spray the work is done in half the time and with half the number of strokes required with the old styles. Two spray caps—one straight, the other at an angle for reaching under leaves or spraying directly down. Can be operated at any angle and will not tip over when filling. Capacity, one quart. Three styles: Tin tank; Galvanized tank; Brass tank. Weight, 2 lbs.

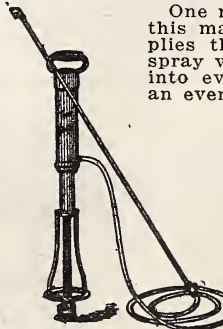
HUNKEL'S LIGHTNING SPRAYER.



An excellent low priced sprayer. The reservoir is made of good tin and holds one quart. It throws a very fine spray and is invaluable for use on plants, shrubs, poultry houses, etc. Weight, 2 lbs.

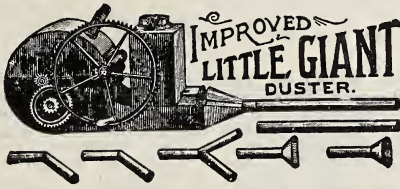
THE HARDIE WHITEWASH MACHINE.

One man can do the work of 5 with this machine and do it better. It applies the wash in the form of a fine spray with such force that it is driven into every crack and crevice, making an even, clean surface. Made of brass with brass ball valves, brass plunger, and has an agitator which works up and down every time the pump is operated. This agitator insures perfect mixing of the whitewash and prevents any sediment from entering and clogging the valves. All the force is exerted on the down stroke, the brass spring around suction tube will throw handle up again, so that all the operator has to do is to press firmly on the handle every few moments. Equipped with 10 feet of hose, 3 foot extension rod and nozzle.

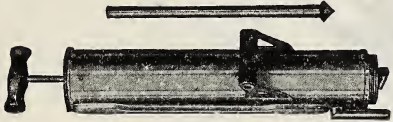


DRY POWDER DUSTERS

IMPROVED LITTLE GIANT DUSTER.



The best dry powder gun; will distribute any insecticide or fungicide. Will do as much work in a day as a horse sprayer. Dusts two rows at once as fast as a man can walk, and is adjustable to any width of rows. Length of machine is such that the poison is kept at a safe distance from the operator. The reservoir of machine holds over one quart of powder. Each machine is packed in a case complete, comprising 4 tubes, 6 nozzles, 2 straps and oil can. Will not get out of order and will last for years.

THE BROWN DUSTER.

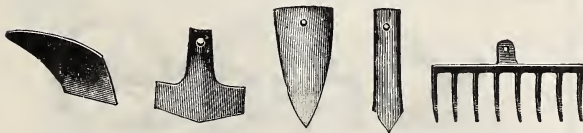
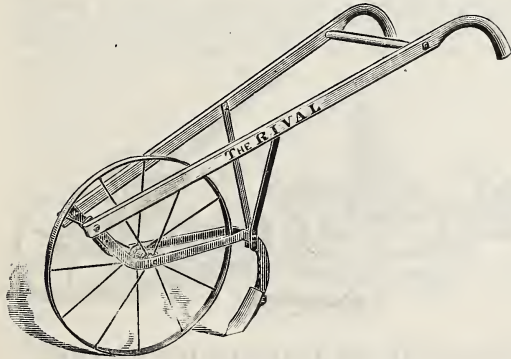
A double acting continuous dust gun for use in dusting small trees, garden truck and for general dusting use.

The container and the pump are in one cylinder. The manifold on the top incloses both valves and makes it possible for the operator to blow a steady stream of dust. The container holds approximately one quart and the air jet is so arranged that it acts as an agitator.

HUDSON POWDER DUSTER.

Used to apply insecticides in powder form, either on plants, stock or poultry. Similar to the Lightning

Sprayer except that the air pump and tank are larger and powder is blown direct from tank through specially constructed device attached to filler cap.

**FERTILIZERS**

FOR FARM, LAWN, GARDEN AND GREENHOUSE.

**HUNKEL'S SHEEP MANURE (Pulverized)**

This is natural manure, dried, clean and easy to handle. Highly recommended for all fertilizing purposes. Its effect is immediate and permanent. For lawns use at the rate of 500 lbs. per acre. For the vegetable garden, place directly in hills and drills, thus promoting rapid, steady growth. For pot plants use one part to six parts soil. It also makes the richest, safest and quickest liquid manure; one pound to 5 gallons of water.

PURE BONE MEAL.

Guaranteed pure bone. It is ground fine and is an excellent top dressing for lawns, grass lands, farm and field crops; also for mixing with potting soil. The Bone Meal that we handle is made from bone accumulated in the large slaughter houses and not from dry bones picked at random and ground.

DRIED BLOOD.

This is one of the finest fertilizers for mixing with the soil, or for using in liquid form. It is splendid for all potted plants and is used very extensively by the florist.

WALKER'S EXCELSIOR PLANT FOOD.

The essence of Plant Life. Immediately soluble in water and available to plant life from the moment of application. Quick in action; effects of its use seen in a few days. Contains the three necessary elements to plant life. Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash, in just the right proportion to enable each element to perform its proper function. Used on all flowering, foliage or vegetable plants, shrubbery, lawns, etc. Two sizes: 5 oz. can, making 5 gallons; 12 oz. can, making 15 gallons.

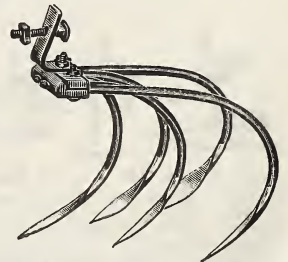
JAPANESE PALM FOOD.

An odorless fertilizer, specially prepared for palms, rubber plants and ferns. It will produce a luxuriant foliage of rich texture.

THE RIVAL GARDEN PLOW.

The Plow that leads. Hundreds of thousands in use. Built on correct principles. High wheels—24 inches—making it easy to operate. First class material and high-grade work throughout. **Don't Hoe—Be Up-to-date.** Get this plow. No garden too large—none too small for its use. The best investment on the farm. Five attachments with each plow, as shown in cut, viz: Shovel, Calf Tongue, Mold Board, Weeder and Rake.

To the right we show an illustration of the new "5 Prong Attachment" for the Rival Garden Plow. (Can also be used on other makes of garden plows of the same type.) By means of this attachment you are able to cultivate the soil in proper manner and weeds will have absolutely no chance to sprout. Also the proper stirring of the soil prevents evaporation of the valuable soil moisture which feeds and gives life to the growing plants. This attachment leaves the soil level and loose and will stir the same to any depth. The middle prong is often removed and rows straddled. No Garden Plow is complete without this attachment.



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"IRON AGE" FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS

A COMPLETE DESCRIPTIVE "IRON AGE" CATALOG SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

The "Iron Age" Garden Tools are made "on honor" from the best material and with the best workmanship. We know of no better line than the "Iron Age." They cover all the requirements of cultivation and sowing. They do all that garden tools can do to the ground, on the ground and in the ground. Once used always kept.

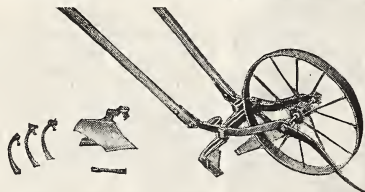


No. 301 "Iron Age" Double and Single Wheel Hoe

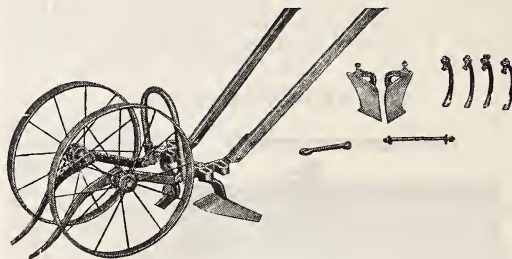
—Wheel Hoe form of the above. One great advantage which this double Wheel Hoe possesses is, that it can be made into a practical Single Wheel Hoe in a moment's time. As a double wheel it may be used astride the row and thus cultivate both sides of the row at the same time.

The wheels are 16 inches high, enabling the Wheel Hoe to run easily and without yielding to the inequalities of the soil as a low wheel will do. The frame being made of pipe coupled to malleable castings, gives great strength together with lightness.

No. 303. The same tool with side hoes only.



The No. 306 "Iron Age"—Combined Double Wheel Hoe, Hill and Drill Seeder—This tool is without question the most practical and complete combined garden tool ever offered the public—The ease and simplicity of adjustments, the lightness combined with great strength, the accuracy by which it drills or hills the seed, and the small amount of power required to operate it, are the important features. In each form, whether a Seed Drill, a Double Wheel Hoe, or a Single Wheel Hoe it is equal to any tool or tools made especially for the one purpose. It places the seed in drills or in hills at 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. Complete as in cut.

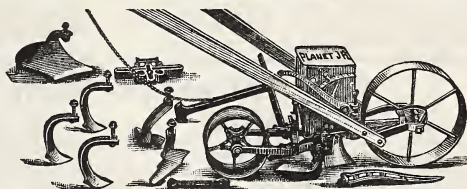


No. 320 "Iron Age" Single Wheel Hoe—The frame of this tool, as all the Iron Age combined tools, is made of pipe coupled to malleable castings, thus rendering them light and strong. A pair of side hoes, a set of cultivator teeth, and a landside plow are furnished with this tool.

No. 321. Same tool with hoes only.

PLANET JR. FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS

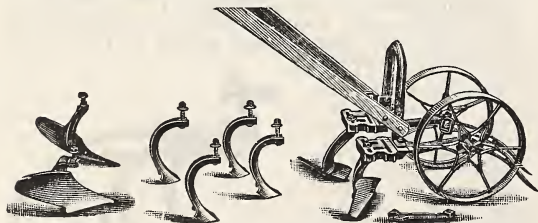
Space will not permit us to illustrate the full line of Planet Jr. Tools, but we will gladly send the complete Planet Jr. CATALOGUE free upon application. Planet Jr. Tools are standard, and in sending your order to us you can rely on getting bottom prices.



PLANET JR. No. 4 HILL AND DRILL SEEDER AND SINGLE WHEEL HOE.

The latest and most perfect drill made. Sows in drills or drops in hills, 4, 6, 8 or 24 inches apart. Quickly set for different kinds of seeds.

No. 4D. Drill Seeder only without the Hill Dropper or any cultivating attachment.



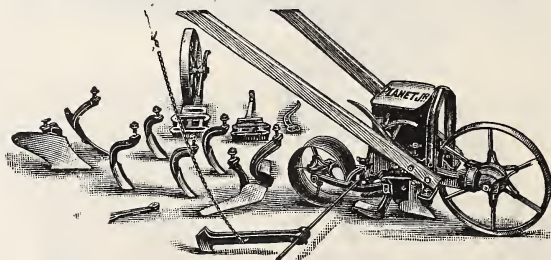
PLANET JR. No. 12 DOUBLE WHEEL HOE.

Two acres per day can be worked with No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe. Either straddles or goes between rows. Kills all the weeds and leaves soil in fine shape.

No. 13. Same tool without Leaf Lifters, Plows or Cultivator Teeth.

PLANET JR. No. 25 COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER.

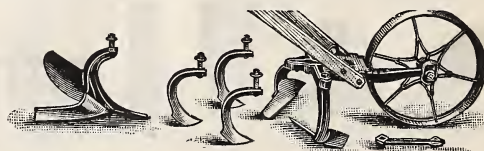
Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. This combined machine is intended for a class of gardeners who have a large enough acreage in crops for a Double Wheel Hoe, to be used to good advantage, and yet prefer not to buy a separate wheel hoe.



PLANET JR. No. 17 SINGLE WHEEL HOE.

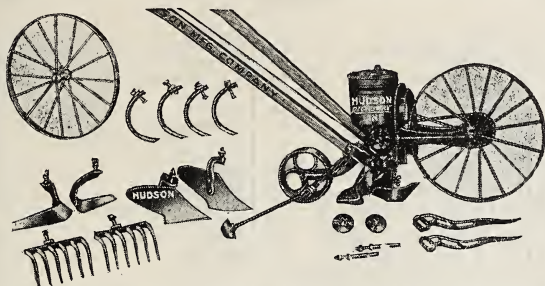
The Planet Jr. No. 17 Single Wheel Hoe is suited to all kinds of garden crops.

No. 17½—Same as No. 17, excepting it has no plow.



THE HUDSON FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS

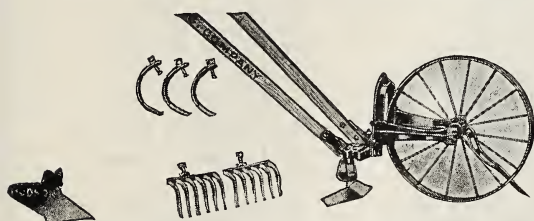
The Hudson Tools are Built right in every respect with the best material and highest grade workmanship. They do everything possible that can be expected from garden tools and do it right. We recommend them. You will be well satisfied if you buy a Hudson Tool.



No. 210 Hudson Double Wheel Hoe—A double wheel cultivator, hoe, plow, pulverizer, hiller, etc. Especially designed for use when the plants are small to work astride the row. By removing one wheel it becomes a single wheel hoe. Complete as in cut.

No. 212—Same as the No. 210 without the rakes.

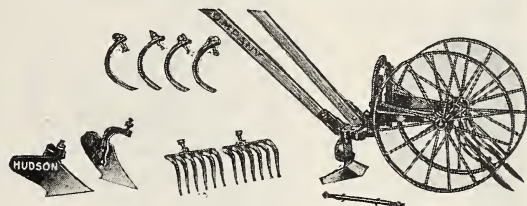
No. 214—Same as the No. 210 with side hoes only.



No. 216 Hudson Single Wheel Hoe—A single Wheel cultivator, Hoe, Plow and Hiller. A very handy tool, as it is quickly adjusted to various uses. Complete as in cut.

No. 218—Same as the No. 216 without the rakes.

No. 220—Same as the No. 216 with side hoes only.



USEFUL GARDEN TOOLS



Asparagus Knife—(Fig. 1)—Formed similar to a chisel; very handy.

Corn Knife—Forged from solid piece of steel, hardened and tempered.

Corn Hook—A handy tool.

Dibber—(Fig. 2)—For planting vegetables, plants or bulbs; steel point.

Grass Hooks or Sickles—(Fig. 3.)

Rake, Lawn Queen—(Fig. 4.)

Shears, Grass—(Fig. 5)—For trimming grass.

Shears, Hedge, Wilkenson's—(Fig. 6)—Blades, 9 inches with notch to cut small branches.

Shears, Pruning—(Fig. 7)—Length 9 inches; cast steel blades; spring, made of sheet steel.

Shears, Pruning, Buckeye—(Fig. 8)—Will cut a branch 1 1/4 inch in diameter.

Tomato Transplanting Hoe—A short handled hoe for transplanting tomatoes or other large plants.

Bateman Transplanting Trowels—Useful in transplanting small plants.



Triumph Corn Planter—A very handy tool. Made right and does the work right. Sold with or without Pumpkin Seed Attachment.

Acme Potato Planter—A first-class potato planter.

Thistle Cutter—(Fig. 9)—Used for removing weeds from gardens and lawns.

Tree Pruners, Water's—Length of pole, 4 ft., 6 ft., 8 ft., 10 ft.

Trowels—Ordinary garden. Forged steel. Transplanting Trowel.

Turf Edger—(Fig. 11.)

Weeders, Hazelting's—(Fig. 12)—Made of best steel. Good size and very durable.

Weeders, Excelsior—(Fig. 13)—A very useful tool for the garden.

Weeders, Lang's Hand—(Fig. 14)—A very good tool, allowing the use of hand.

Edman's Easy Instep and Shoe Protector—Saves shoes and makes work easy.

Wool Cards—For cleaning and carding wool.

Stop Thief Traps—Kills the animal and saves the fur.

COLUMBUS WHETSTONE.



Made of aluminum clay. It will sharpen Scythes and other tools and kitchen cutlery.

NORCROSS CULTIVATOR HOES.



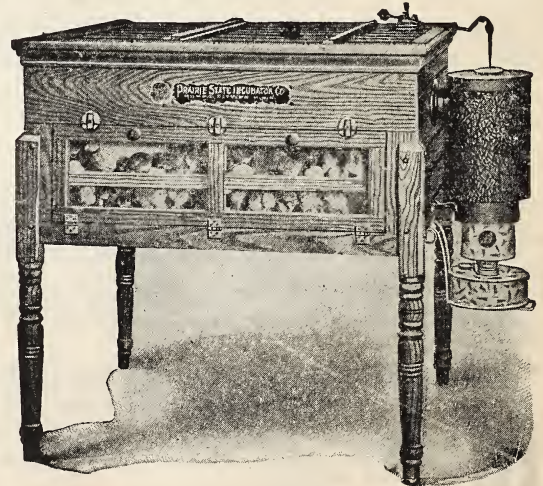
The most useful of all garden implements.

Close hand cultivation is best; and "Norcross"

Cultivator-hoes and Weeders are like a human hand; the fingers of which work closely around the delicate plants without injuring them. All prongs are detachable. Three Sizes: No. 1, 5 Prongs (weight 3 Lbs.); No. 2, 3 Prongs (weight 2 Lbs.); No. 3 or Midget (weight 1 Lb.). We can also supply attachment for wheel hoe.

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